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IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTHWEST

Gen. Herron's Division Said to be Going to Mobile.

Gen. Joe Johnston's New Line of Defence on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

Mississippi Virtually Abandoned bv the Rebels.

Movements in Favor of a Return to the Union.

ADVICES FROM PORT HUDSON AND BELOW

Reported Capture of 3,000 Rebels at Donaldsonville.

BRASHEAR CITY RECAPTURED.

CINCINNATI, Friday, July 31.

The Fifty-second Massachusetts regiment, numbering 789 men, arrived at Cairo yesterday, from Port Hudson, *en route* home, to be mustered out of the service. Their time expired July 11.

Vicksburgh advices of the 26th inst., say that Gen. Herron's division has gone to Mobile.

Our army has fallen back to the Big Black River.

Jackson, Miss., is entirely destroyed.

Gen. Joe Johnston is believed to be retreating to Mobile, which place the enemy are making desperate efforts to defend.

MEMPHIS Wednesday, July 29.

Gen. Joe Johnston's army is said to be on Pearl River, a few miles west of Meridian, where fortifications are being erected.

Gen. Johnston will make the Mobile and Ohio Railroad from Okolona on the north, to Mobile on the south, his line of defence. He is said to have received large reinforcements from Bragg's army.

Mississippi is virtually abandoned by the rebels. *There is a strong Peace Party in that State, in favor of returning to the Union, upon a guarantee being given that the rights of the people under the Constitution—of person, of property and of conscience—shall be maintained.*

Some say that they would donate half their incomes to liquidate the public debt, if the existing difficulties could be adjusted on a fair, just and honorable basis.

Gen. George, commander of the Mississippi State Militia, Gen. Chalmers, and other rebel officers, are moving their commands from the northern and central portions of the State toward the South.

The removal of the slaves from Mississippi into Alabama and Georgia has been carried to such an extent that the Governors of those States have issued proclamations forbidding their further introduction, and Gen. Johnston's pickets are said to have turned a large number back.

The steamer *Empire Parish*, from Port Hudson on the 24th, and Vicksburgh on the 28th instant, arrived to-day, with about 700 of the Twenty-second Maine regiment on board, who are homeward bound. Twenty-five sick men belonging to this regiment have been transferred to our hospitals here.

Following this regiment are the Twenty-first, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth regiments from the same State, and nine months men, whose time has expired. Still other nine months' men, from Gen. Banks' army, will return North *via* the Mississippi.

All is quiet at Port Hudson and Vicksburgh. The fortifications at the former place are being strengthened, and the enlistment of negro troops is progressing rapidly.

Rumors prevailed that Gen. Weitzel had captured 3,000 rebels at Donaldsonville; that Brashear City had been retaken by us, and that Gen. Franklin had arrived at New-Orleans to take command of Gen. Banks' army.

Gen. Grant has perfected a complete system of mounted patrols between Vicksburgh and New-Orleans, who, with the gunboats, afford ample protection to vessels.

Everything is quiet. There are no signs of rebels on either shore. Gen. Grant has ordered all sick soldiers in hospital here, able to bear the journey, to be sent home on thirty days furlough, and all those permanently disabled to be immediately discharged or recommended for membership in Invalid corps.

CAIRO, Friday, July 31.

The steamers *Choctaw* and *Starlight* arrived yesterday, from New-Orleans the 22d.

Gen. Paine, who lost a leg at Port Hudson, came on in the *Starlight*.

It is understood that Gen. Logan will be assigned to the command of the Sixteenth army corps, *vice* Gen. Hurlbut, resigned.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

INTERESTING ITEMS FROM MEMPHIS.

A Memphis dispatch dated July 28 has the following:

By the arrival of the *Henry Choteau* we have dates from New-Orleans to the 22d, and Vicksburgh 26th.

Gen. Herron reports the destruction of sixteen rebel transports by the rebels above Yazoo City. Among the number are the *Magnolia, Magenta, Peytonia, Ford, Kennett, Acadia, Edward J. Gay* and *Home*.

Gen. Herron on his arrival at Vicksburgh was put in command of a large number of transports, on which his division was placed. [Later advices say that Mobile is his destination.—EDS. COM.] Between New-Orleans and Vicksburgh Capt. Williams met fifteen steamboats.

Helena has been reinforced by six thousand men. The rebels, who a few days since were back on that place, are nowhere to be found. Scouts have gone back into the country in all directions, but could not see nor hear anything of them.

The City of Alton, City of Memphis, R. C. Wood, Chateau, Minnehaha and *Platteville* have arrived, and the *Bell, Memphis, Wood, City of Memphis, Minnehaha* and *Continental* departed. Business at the landing is brisk. More arrivals and departures than for months. Water to Cairo 7½ feet.

Gen. Quimby's division has arrived at Helena—destination unknown. An important movement is being made from Vicksburgh, the particulars of which are contraband.

AN EXTENSIVE CAVALRY FORAY.

A letter dated Jackson, Miss., July 20, says:

Col. Bussey, Chief of cavalry in Gen. Sherman's army, has just returned from a most brilliant expedition to Canton, Miss., and beyond. At Canton, on the 18th, he met Johnston's cavalry division, 4,000 strong, with three pieces of artillery. After a severe engagement we drove him across Pearl River.

Our force consisted of 1,000 of Bussey's cavalry and 1,000 infantry, commanded by Col. Hood, Ninth and Eighteenth Ohio. They destroyed a railroad bridge over the Big Black at Canton, burned Way's Bluff Station, burned six miles of railroad track of the Jackson, New-Orleans and Mississippi Central Railroad. Five locomotives, fifty cars, thirteen large manufacturing establishments and railroad buildings were completely destroyed.

The Dixie Works were burned, and also one thousand feet of lumber at Canton. They also destroyed two miles of track, burned two locomotives, twenty-five cars in the depot, and a large lot of cotton at Calhoun. They also burned the pontoon bridge on which Johnston crossed his division of the Pearl river, destroyed the ferry at Grant's Mills, and burned several bridges on the railroad.

We captured about one hundred prisoners. Our loss is twenty killed and wounded. The value of the property destroyed is immense. The railroad is completely destroyed for forty miles. Johnston's whole army is demoralized and in full retreat to Meridian. Mississippi is completely conquered, and the people are begging for deliverance from Southern rule. Gen. Steele is still in pursuit of the fleeing enemy toward Meridian.

THE CAPTURE OF JACKSON.

Particulars of the Brief Siege—Our Forces at Work Destroying the Railroads—Gen. Lauman's Blunder.

Correspondence of the Chicago Times.

JACKSON, Miss., Friday, July 17, 1863.

The siege of Jackson, if such any may term it, was brought to a sudden termination about daylight this morning, by the discovery by our advance skirmishers that the batteries which frowned from the enemy's works the evening before had been removed. A reconnoissance revealed the fact that, under cover of the night, Gen. Johnston had evacuated the place, taking with him his sick and wounded, his artillery, and almost everything else of value. The work of evacuation was commenced about dark on the evening of the 16th, and conducted noiselessly and rapidly until about 3 o'clock this morning, when Johnston's rear guard withdrew across the river, and set the three floating bridges on fire.

The stand of Johnston at this place was probably made to give time for the removal of large quantities of Government stores. Ever since our army commenced moving eastward from Vicksburgh every train has been loaded to its utmost capacity. Johnston was probably informed of the arrival of Sherman's ammunition train last night, and consigned the remainder of the Government stores to the flames. The large brick block almost west of the State House, and adjoining to the north the block destroyed by our forces at the previous occupation of the city, was filled with stores of the Confederate army. As the rear guard left the city it fired this block of buildings in two or three different places. The burning buildings made it as light as day in our camp. Nearly every one surmised that Johnston was evacuating, and the opinion prevailed that he was destroying the whole city.

As soon as it was rendered certain that the place was evacuated, crowds of soldiers marched into the city, despite orders against straggling, and commenced plundering the houses and stores of citizens. Most of the officers endeavored to prevent this indiscriminate plundering, and soon succeeded in comparatively putting an end to it.

The only pieces of artillery left by Johnston in his retreat were two 64-pound rifled siege guns. One of them was uninjured, but the other had been dismounted by our batteries and a trunnion knocked off. It had been propped up, however, in the capacity of a "Quaker," in its old position. But the "religious silence" it maintained, however, for some days, led our boys to suspect that something was wrong with it.

Some forty or fifty railroad cars and a small quantity of cotton were left in the city, and fell into the hands of our forces.

The rebels had been busily at work in the construction of a temporary bridge across the Pearl River. The timbers for the purpose had all been framed, and half of the structure already put up. The piers of the old bridge were being used in the construction of the new one. The work was left just as the mechanics had discontinued it.

All the railroad track inside the city limits, which had been torn up by our troops on the occasion of their visit in May last, had been relaid.

The rebel works for the defence of Jackson consisted of a very formidable line of rifle-pits around three sides of the city, and at about a mile's distance from it. At intervals along this line splendid turf-works had been constructed, which were pronounced models of engineering. These forts were embrasured for a large number of field-pieces, and two or three contained, *en barbette*, large 64-pound rifled siege guns. One of these was located in the works on the north of the city, and the other on the west, commanding the regular Vicksburgh road. It was the latter gun which was dismounted, and permanently injured in the loss of a trunnion, by our batteries. The line of rifle-pits was constructed in that zig-zag course which brings the approaches to almost every part of the line under an enfilading fire from those parts not assailed. The timber and undergrowth had been removed for several hundred yards in front of the rebel lines, in order to give them a sweeping fire for a long distance. These trees were left lying where they fell, presenting an obstruction which would have rendered the approach of an assaulting party quite slow, and crowded the men much together. The ground was greatly undulating, as I wrote you before. But, although not steep, the ascent could not have been carried without a terrible loss of life. They were so near level as to obviate all danger of over-shooting, and the peculiar hardness and formation of the ground were particularly favorable to *ricochet* shots. The batteries and long lines of rifle-pits could have enfiladed and swept the wide, open space in front with a murderous fire. It is well that an assault was not ordered.

Johnston, in retreating, took the road to Meridian, the junction of the Mobile and Ohio with the railroad running east from Jackson. Here a stand can be made, or he can fall back on Mobile or Montgomery. Meridian is six miles south of Marion, which you will find laid down on all the old maps; it is about one hundred miles east of Jackson, and twenty from the Alabama line. This is a virtual surrender of Mississippi to our forces, even if Johnston withdraws no further than Meridian.

There have been several fires in Jackson already, since our brief possession of the place. Almost a whole block of stores was destroyed this morning, and one fine dwelling-house, just outside the rebel line of defence. This evening, as I write, the skies are illuminated by a fire in the northern portion of the city. How extensive it is, I am unable to say. By the time our army has captured, evacuated, and again captured Jackson, there will be nothing left of it. Nothing is safe or respected here, but everything destructible seems doomed to destruction. Such is war.

During a portion of the day the rebels held the extreme upper and lower fords, but were finally dislodged by our troops crossing at the central ford, between the floating bridges, a few hundred yards above the old railroad bridge. Their object was to delay the crossing of our cavalry until the rear of Johnston's column had reached a safe distance. One of our cavalrymen, crossing at the central ford, captured a Confederate prisoner about half a mile from the river, and was proceeding to bring him back into the city. When within a few hundred yards of the ford, with his prisoner walking beside him, his horse stepped upon, and exploded a torpedo planted in the ground, and concealed in the dust. The horse was literally split wide open by the explosion, and the rider almost instantly killed. A fragment struck the prisoner a short distance below the thigh, completely shattering the leg to the knee. His life is despaired of. It is not known whether there are any more of these torpedoes planted in the roads or not, but it is presumed they are, and great caution is exercised by our soldiers in consequence.

The Deaf and Dumb Asylum was between the two lines, and consequently in the line of fire from both sides. It is riddled with shot, and is now but a mere wreck. It never was a first-class building, and the loss cannot be very great. The Insane Asylum was within our lines from the first, and has been under the protection of a guard detailed by Gen. Parke. The only injury it sustained was from a 32-pound solid shot from the enemy's guns, which passed through it. An insane woman was slightly wounded by a splinter, but otherwise no injury was inflicted upon the inmates.

Col. Wood, of Thayer's division, Steele's army corps, with a brigade of infantry, left for Canton last evening. They will destroy the railroad in that neighborhood, and also the large railroad machine shops at that place. It has been determined upon to destroy all the railroads within our reach, inflicting damages of such a permanent character that they will never be rebuilt, except after a return of peace. Work will be commenced upon the roads here to-morrow, and the hurried injuries of the previous occupation will become permanent. With Johnston's army withdrawn to the eastern limits of the State, and all the railroads torn up, the rebels will never resume control of the Mississippi. There are said to be ninety locomotives belonging to the Mississippi Central and other roads, north of Jackson. If this report is true, they will probably be destroyed, unless some means presents itself of getting them to Corinth or Memphis.

Johnston had removed his hospitals some two miles east of the Pearl River, where a very few of his own sick, and our wounded in the affair of the 12th, are said to have been left.

From the first investment of the place, Gen. Sherman was short of ammunition. Only a limited number of guns were at first placed in position, and all pieces were limited to one shot every five minutes. The ammunition train was expected on the 16th, and on the night of the 15th our lines were moved about a half a mile nearer the front, and almost double the number of guns were placed in position. In anticipation of the arrival of the train, a vigorous bombardment was to have commenced on last evening. The train did not arrive, however, until near midnight, when orders were issued for each piece to fire two hundred rounds as rapidly as possible this morning. Johnston was of course aware of our being short of ammunition, or he would not have remained so long. His cavalry scouts must also have notified him of the progress of our ammunition train, and thus enabled him to leave just in time to avoid the severe fire which would have followed its arrival.

There are many reports in circulation to the effect that some of our men have been poisoned by drinking liquor left by the rebels. The reasonable conclusion would be this: A drug-store, being endangered by the fire last night, the stock was removed into the street, and this morning scattered in all directions, and trampled in the dust by our soldiers. Several kegs of liquor were found among the stock of this drug-store, and it is not at all improbable that the soldiers, ignorant of its nature, partook of antimonial wine.

The operations of the siege, aside from the terrible blunder of Gen. Lauman on the 12th inst., were conducted with the loss of but few lives, as was also the skirmishing in advancing from Vicksburgh.

This morning I rode over the ground upon which Gen. Lauman operated his division in the affair of the 12th inst., concerning which I wrote you from Black River bridge on Tuesday last. A view of the ground enables one to form a correct idea of the manner in which the blundering movement was made which terminated so disastrously.

Gen. Lauman's division was attached to Gen. Ord's army corps, being the extreme right. On the morning of the 12th, Gen. Hovey, whose division was next to the left, advanced his line about half a mile, and Gen. Lauman was ordered to advance his line until his left rested upon Gen. Hovey's right. Lauman's right did not extend to Pearl River, as was reported, but simply extended the length of one brigade on the east side of the railroad.

The line of the enemy's works, after reaching far enough south to protect the approaches to the west of the city, make a curve around to the east and cover the approaches to the south. This last line, when it reaches the railroad south of the city, is running almost northwest and southeast. When it crosses the railroad it bears from northeast to southwest for some distance, and then again changes from northwest to southeast, running to the river.

Col. Isaac L. Pugh, of the Forty-first Illinois, commanded the brigade upon the extreme right of Gen. Lauman's division. The brigade consisted of the Forty-first, Fifty-third and Twenty-eighth Illinois, Third Iowa and Fifth Ohio battery. The left of the brigade rested on the railroad, it being upon the east side of it. Although he could not see the rebel lines on the east side of the railroad, Gen. Lauman could see enough to know that they did not run parallel with those on the west side of the railroad, and, presuming that, after crossing the railroad, their course was about east to the river, he swung the right of Gen. Pugh's brigade around until the line was formed almost due east and west. The brigade on the left of Pugh's had been dropped from the line, leaving a gap. In this position the division advanced. Presently Col. Pugh came to a cornfield, where the corn had all been carefully removed except in one place, and the timber upon his left all cut down. His skirmishers, about the same time, were driven in by sharpshooters. Col. Pugh determined not to advance any further, and sent for Gen. Lauman, to whom he communicated that his skirmishers had been driven in, and he feared that the enemy were in force in front of him. Gen. Lauman gave the order to the brigade to move on, and left it. After crossing the cornfield it came into a piece of open woods, from which the undergrowth had been removed. Here it was opened upon by a galling fire from the enemy's artillery, sharpshooters, and twelve cannon with grape and canister, at one hundred and fifty yards, those upon the right enfilading the line. It was the most murderous fire to which any considerable body of infantry has been exposed during the war, and it beat a hasty retreat, but not until over one-half of the men had been killed or wounded.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

THE ENGAGEMENT AT PARIS.

The Main Force Attacked and Defeated at Winchester.

COL. SANDERS IN PURSUIT.

PARIS, Ky., Thursday, July 30.

The rebels, 375 strong, drove in our pickets, and unsuccessfully attempted to flank us and burn the bridge. They were driven back two miles, when the Forty-fifth Ohio came on their rear, captured fifteen, and drove the rest toward Mount Sterling.

Col. Sanders, at Winchester, attacked their main force, about 2,000 strong, with eight pieces of artillery. The rebels retreated toward Irvine.

Col. Sanders is pursuing. None of our men were hurt.

The railroad is all safe.

Gen. Burbridge, who was at home on furlough, volunteered his services to drive the rebels back, and was complimented for his gallantry.

Gen. Rousseau spiritedly addressed a large and enthusiastic meeting at the Court-house this evening.

CINCINNATI, Friday, July 31.

The *Commercial's* Lexington special says, this morning:

Our forces came upon the rebels at Lancaster, where a considerable fight ensued. The enemy lost 20 killed and wounded, and nearly 100 prisoners. A rebel force, 500 strong, took Stanford, Ky., about noon to-day, but were driven out by our cavalry with considerable loss, and, at the last advices, were hastily retreating toward the Cumberland River.

From Harrisburgh.

THE FRAUDS UPON THE GOVERNMENT—A CEMETERY AT GETTYSBURGH.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Friday, July 31.

It is reported that a United States officer who has been placed under arrest within a few days, in complicity with other officials and contractors, has defrauded the Government in large amounts upon contracts for horses furnished in this city. Our troops were not sufficiently supplied with subsistence, and we understand that the Governor has asked the Secretary of War to investigate the subject, in order that those who are liable shall be exposed and punished.

Arrangements have been made to purchase a part of the battle-field at Gettysburgh, for a cemetery, in which it is proposed to gather the remains of our dead. The ground embraces the point of the desperate attack made upon the left centre of our army. Eight other States have already united with Pennsylvania in this project.

Fire at Scranton, Pa.

SCRANTON, Pa., Friday, July 31.

A fire broke out in the cellar of Mathews' & Gilmore's drug store on Lackawana-avenue, at 9 o'clock last night. The fire extended to the four-story building on the north, owned by John Koch, and from thence to the banking-house of George Sanderson on the south. Koch's building was badly damaged. George Fuller's and Sanderson's buildings were totally destroyed with their contents. G. A. & J. F. Fuller and Mathews & Gilmore, and the "Union" and "Peter Williamson" Masonic Lodges lost everything. The fire originated from benzine oil.

The Five-Twenties.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, July 31.

The Subscription Agent, reports the sale of $1,563,350 Five-Twenties, to-day, at the various agencies. Deliveries of bonds are now being made to July 17, inclusive. The sales for the week will probably reach $11,000,000.

Marine Disaster.

THE STEAMER MORNING STAR REPORTED ASHORE.

HIGHLANDS, Friday, July 31.

The steamer *Morning Star* is reported ashore near Long Branch.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the Morning Star.

She Runs Ashore on Deal Beach, in a Fog.

Her Passengers and Crew All Safe.

The Vessel Expected to be Afloat Again Last Evening.

Gen. Franklin's Arrival Out at New-Orleans.

The steamship *Morning Star*, Capt. Perkins, from New-Orleans, went ashore yesterday morning, at 6:45 o'clock, on Deal Beach. She was in an easy position, and would probably be got off at high water last evening. Assistance was sent down to her from the City.

The passengers were all safely landed on the beach, and came up to the City in the steamer from Shrewsbury.

She left New-Orleans on the 25th, at 8 A. M.

The river was open—several vessels having arrived from St. Louis within a few days.

Gen. Franklin arrived on the 20th of July, and had proceeded to Baton Rouge.

The following resolutions were presented to Capt. Perkins:

Resolved, That the passengers on the steamship *Morning Star*, on the trip from New-Orleans to New-York, hereby exonerate the Captain, officers and crew from all blame for the disaster which happened this morning; and we are much indebted to them for their uniform kindness and attention during our trip, and especially for their discretion and efficiency in taking all their passengers safely ashore.

LONG BRANCH, Friday, July 31, 1863.

(Signed) JOHN HUTCHINS, M. C., Pres't.

Capt. C. A. Griffin, Secretary, and 105 passengers.

The passengers reached the City at 2 o'clock. They are as follows:

Mrs. Wm. Anderson, E. J. Bobet, P. Gelpi, D. Lanata, Mrs. Conant, child and servant, Mr. Crusins, L. Castera, two daughters and servant, A. Montague, G. W. Clark, G. Culyer, Eddy and Tom Forbes, Mary S. Hill, Col. Jerrison and servant, Mr. St. Armand, C. L. St. Cyr, P. M. Ozanne, B. Hector, Miss M. Marshall, J. L. Sterry, L. and A. Haber, E. Pierre and lady, Mrs. Gregory and two sons, J. L. Soner, Dr. A. de Roalder, T. C. A. Dexter, Lieut. Rodgers, Col. Thomas, Capt. Matthews, T. C. Rayan and daughter, C. S. Newall, Capt. Wm. Green, Lieut. McCready and servant, Lieut. Rodgers, G. H. Wilder, John E. Pond, John P. Magee, N. Bonzano, A. Pepin and nephew, Lieut. C. H. Mason, Miss Kate Duffy, Mr. Higgins, Mr. Hutchins, Capt. Gulager, David Bidwell, Geo. A. Sanford, Mrs. G. Fix and child, Capt. Barstow, Ellen Sergert, Capt. W. H. Totman, Capt. E. A. Griffin, Capt. Frisbie, Lieut. J. Clark, Lieut. J. McFarland, Lieut. Hopkins, Lieut. Furber, George S. Creighton, J. Schriber, George H. Burns, Wm. C. Moneypenny, Lieut. M. S. Smith, J. J. Capdeville, Lieut. V. Y. Vaugn, J. Kantarowitz, W. Knox, O. C. Tolman, G. T. Witte, Mrs. C. E. Duncan, Mrs. Fitz, Capt. Green, James B. Morse, B. Z. Swift, S. P. Ferris and servant, Lieut. L. G. Hayden, H. S. Gere, Wm. Hayward, Capt. F. E. Smith and servant, Lieut. T. McLaughlin, James Cunningham, and 76 in the second cabin.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

ON THE BEACH, AT DEAL,
11 A. M., Friday, July 31, 1863.

The side-wheel steamer *Morning Star*, from New-Orleans to New-York, went ashore at this place about 7 o'clock this morning. You have, no doubt, had word by telegraph, but I presume *particulars*, carefully gathered *on the spot*, will be more satisfactory.

The steamer, commanded by Capt. A. D. Perkins, left New-Orleans at 8 o'clock last Saturday morning. Up to the time of her grounding she had had a most pleasant and prosperous trip; and not an hour before some of the passengers had been congratulating themselves that they would make New-York by 10 o'clock, thus beating the *Matanzas*, which lately made so quick time between the Crescent and our own City.

The *Star* carried 173 passengers, besides officers and crew. Among them was about 30 invalid soldiers, only one, however, so ill as to be unable to walk.

The vessel was in a dense fog and grounded in a heavy swell, with her broadside to the beach. She was in full charge of the pilot, whose name I could not learn, who has been in and out of New-York harbor on this same business no less than two hundred times.

Three boats are plying to and from the vessel, which is is not more than one hundred and fifty yards from my present position on the beach.

The passengers are mostly ashore, and trunks and carpet-bags are now coming. So far, no mishaps in the landing.

The cargo is principally of sugar, with a few bales of cotton. This will, in all probability, be got off, but I doubt the escape of the vessel, as she came on the bar at high-tide, and was running with good speed at the time.

I have conversed with many of the passengers, from whom I have carefully collected the above facts. All with whom I have spoken are loud in their praise of Capt. Perkins and his officers, and desire to give, through your correspondent, their most emphatic testimony as to the uniform kindness and efficiency of Capt. Perkins and his officers, and especially during the last three or four hours of excitement and trial.

H. P. T.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

DEFEAT OF THE REBELS AT LEXINGTON.

Capture of Col. Campbell and Two Pieces of Artillery.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, July 28.

The forces sent out under Col. Hatch to look after the rebel troops enforcing the conscription in West Tennessee, had a fight at Lexington, routing the rebels and capturing Col. Campbell, of the Twenty-third Tennessee, two Lieutenants, twenty-five privates and two cannon. Col. Campbell was *en route* from Chattanooga to join Gen. Pillow, who is understood to be near Paris, Ky.

Col. S. Weldingburgh, who had been captured by the rebels, was recaptured by our forces.

The rebel forces under Gen. Roddy are still on Bear Creek.

The rebels under Forest, Biffles, Newcomb and Wilson are operating under the command of Gen. Pillow.

Gen. Dodge is watching all these parties, and will soon make West Tennessee too hot to hold them.

Naval Movements.

DEPARTURE OF MARINES FOR CHARLESTON.

To-day the force of United States marines which has been accumulating here for some time, will leave the Brooklyn Navy-yard, bound for Charleston, to strengthen that portion of the corps now attached to the Blockading squadron. Some years have elapsed since so formidable a body of regular troops left this neighborhood. The men are all in excellent condition, and perfectly disciplined. Officers who came on from the different stations will accompany them. They are all well supplied with ammunition, and are eager to have a hand in the attack on Charleston. Capt. Lawson and Lieut. Meade are among the officers ordered with the men. More than one-third of the entire marines in the service are now attached to Admiral Dahlgren's fleet.

A NEW IRON MAN-OF-WAR TO BE COMMENCED.

The proprietor of the Continental Iron Works, Greenpoint, has received a contract from the Navy Department to build a new iron man-of-war. The vessel is to have scarcely any wood-work about her, save the usual cabin and quarter fixtures. She is to resemble the 27 wooden steamers recently constructed, and will be furnished with double bows for the purpose of facilitating navigation in narrow rivers where turning is impracticable. Preparations are now making to commence the ship, which will be ready for sea in about five or six months, or nearly at the same time as the 15 light-draught iron-clads.

VESSELS AT THE BOSTON NAVY-YARD.

The following vessels are now at the Boston Navy-yard:

Name.	Description.	Guns.
1. Circassian	Screw steamer	5
2. Cambridge	Screw steamer	7
3. Harquah	Purchased steamer	8
4. Iron Age	Purchased steamer	10
5. Montgomery	Screw steamer	6
6. Shenandoah	Screw sloop	—
7. Tuscarora	Screw sloop	10

THE UNITED STATES STEAMER WINOOSKA.

The following is a brief description of the United States steamer *Winooska*, which was launched at Boston on Thursday:

She is 240 feet in length, 35 feet in width, and 12 feet depth of hold. The keel is of white oak, 14x6 inches, as is also the stern, which is sided 10 inches. The rudder at each end is protected by the stern. The bottom-plank is of white oak, 3½ inches thick. The copper fastening extends up to 8 feet 4 inches above the lower edge of the rabbet of keel. The wheels overhang the guards, and are as short fore and aft as practicable. The bulwarks are of 5 10-inch iron plates. The cabins, wardrooms, staterooms, engine-rooms, and other compartments are of the navy type. The machinery of the ship is in course of construction at one of the city shops. It is the same as that of the other craft of this class.

THE ARMIES IN VIRGINIA.

Lee's Army Said to be Massed at Culpepper.

Preparations to Give Gen. Meade Battle on the Rappahannock.

A Raid by Moseby at Fairfax Court-House.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 31.

Information received to-day from the Army of the Potomac, states that Lee massed his forces at Culpepper on Wednesday, and made other preparations to give us battle on the Rappahannock. His first advance south of Culpepper was to foil us in taking the Fredericksburgh route, but finding we did not advance he concentrated his army at Culpepper. The Rappahannock is guarded from Fredericksburgh to Ely's Ford on the Rapidan by only one rebel regiment. The Rapidan is fortified south of Culpepper.

Information was also received to-day of a raid by Mosby's men on Fairfax Court House last night. They entered the place about 10 o'clock and captured a number of sutler's wagons loaded with goods. Col. Lowell, with the Second Massachusetts cavalry, went in pursuit of them.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Gen. Gibbon's Division in the Battle of Gettysburgh—A Sketch of Its History.

The following is a correct summary of the losses in Gen. Gibbon's division, Second division, Second corps, at the battles of Gettysburgh:

	KILLED.		WOUNDED.		MISSING.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men
FIRST BRIGADE—BRIG.-GEN. HARROW.						
82d N. Y. S. Vols	3	40	12	125	1	14
1st Minnesota Vols	5	48	12	159	—	—
15th Mass. Vols	3	20	8	85	—	28
19th Maine Vols	1	38	11	160	—	5
SECOND BRIGADE—BRIG.-GEN. WEBB.						
71st Penn. Vols	2	19	2	61	4	14
69th Penn. Vols	5	36	7	79	2	13
72d Penn. Vols	2	42	7	145	—	3
106th Penn. Vols	1	8	9	44	—	2
THIRD BRIGADE—COL. HALL.						
20th Mass. Vols	3	29	7	86	—	3
19th Mass. Vols	2	7	10	51	—	2
42d New-York Vols	—	15	6	49	—	3
59th New-York Vols	—	6	3	24	—	—
7th Michigan Vols	2	19	3	41	—	—

No division of the Union army bears a better record than the Second of the Second Army corps. It was originally formed at Poolesville, Md., under the command of Brig.-Gen. C. P. Stone in the Summer of 1861, and was occupied in picketing the Upper Potomac, building block houses, and trying a little fighting at Ball's Bluff. In the latter part of the month of February, '62, it marched, under command of Gen. Sedgwick, who succeeded Gen. Stone, by way of Adamstown to Harper's Ferry, and in March, in the command of Gen. Banks, drove the rebels out of Winchester. Returning by way of Harper's Ferry and Washington, embarked at Alexandria for the Peninsula; at Alexandria being placed in the Second corps, and under command of the veteran Gen. E. V. Sumner. Landing at Fortress Monroe just after the fight between the *Monitor* and the *Merrimac*, the division was marched by way of Big Bethel to Yorktown, where it was constantly on duty building earthworks, corduroy roads, and on picket duty close up under the enemy's works. From Yorktown, after the evacuation of that place by the enemy, the division proceeded by transports on the York River to West Point, where part of it was landed in haste, while the fight was going on there, under the fire of the enemy's artillery, but was held in reserve. Our gunboats having opened fire the rebels soon after retreated and the division marched by the Pamunkey River to Tyler's farm, near the Chickahominy, whence on the 31st of May, guided by the sound of the enemy's cannon, it marched to Fair Oaks, crossing the Chickahominy on a temporary bridge, which was swept away almost as soon as the troops had passed. It arrived just in time to turn the fortunes of the day. The Eighty-second New-York (Second New-York State Militia) and Thirty-fourth New-York Volunteers, (since mustered out of service, their time having expired,) in support of Kirby's battery, kept up a steady fire in line of battle for more than two hours against a whole brigade of the enemy. The Second New-York, just as night fell, charged the enemy and drove them into the woods. They then rested on their arms amid the dead and dying for the night. For this charge, by the way, the Second Excelsior regiment has always had the credit, from the fact of the Second New-York carrying a stand of colors presented by the Corporation of the City of New-York years before, with the coat of arms and bearing the motto, "Excelsior," with the number of the regiment. The next day the division fought the rebels on the left, and drove them beyond the railroad.

Occupying a position in the centre "in front of Richmond," after the battle of Fair Oaks, breastworks were thrown up along the whole line, and here the division was almost constantly under fire, while it held the position. Being the last to leave the front in the "change of base," it participated in all the battles of the Seven Days, meeting the enemy at Peach Orchard Station, and again at Savage Station on the same day that it left the front, hurling the rebel force back in every engagement. At White Oak Swamp, Nelson's Farm, and Malvern Hills, it also bore a conspicuous part.

Leaving Harrison's Landing in the latter end of August, again it covered the rear, marching to Newport News, and thence by shipping to Aquia Creek. On the same day it reëmbarked for Alexandria, thence to Chain Bridge, and from Chain Bridge to Centreville, marching nearly all night in the rain. Now, for once, it was a day too late for the fight, but not too late to cover the retreat, as it was the last to leave Centreville the night after the battle of Chantilly. By way of Chain Bridge it again crossed out of Dixie to meet the rebels at South Mountain and Antietam. On the battle-field of Antietam it changed commanders; Gen. Sedgwick having been seriously wounded, the command fell upon Gen. Howard. After lying four days on the battle-field near Sharpsburgh, it marched again to Harper's Ferry to find it evacuated by Stonewall Jackson, after he had dislodged the force under Col. Miles. This time it forded the river, as Jackson had destroyed the railroad bridge more effectually than before even blasting the granite piers, telling the Superintendent of Repairs of the road, who was present when he gave the order for its destruction, that "it would be more of a job than it was the last time" to rebuild it. Toward the last of October the march was again taken up, by Loudon Valley to Warrenton Junction and the Rappahannock. On the 11th of December the division threw the pontoon bridges across to Fredericksburgh, under a severe fire from the enemy's artillery and sharpshooters, yet crossing before dark, in the face of all opposition, and driving the rebels through and out of the city. In the next two days it suffered severely. On the Union forces evacuating Fredericksburgh, it was, strange to say, not the last to leave. It recrossed the river about midnight, reoccupied its old position in and around Falmouth, where it remained while Gen. Burnside led the army out on the mud raid, and while it again crossed the Rappahannock under Gen. Hooker to Chancellorsville. Gen. Howard having been ordered to the command of the Eleventh corps, he was relieved by Gen. Gibbon shortly before the battle of Chancellorsville, who was familiar with the ground on both sides of the river, having had a command there in 1862 for several months. He was left in command at Falmouth with the First and Third brigades, with which he threw across two pontoon bridges and again crossed into Frederick, joining forces with Gen. Sedgwick and assisting in driving the rebels over the crest that had been so determinedly struggled for in December.

On the march from Falmouth to Gettysburgh, the brigade was again in the rear—passing again through Centreville to Thoroughfare Gap, which it held for some days, and then by way of Gum Spring and Edwards' Ferry again into Maryland and Pennsylvania, making on the last march but one before reaching Gettysburgh, over thirty miles in one day. The commanding General, Gibbon, was again badly wounded at Gettysburgh, having been wounded in the wrist at Fredericksburgh in December, at which time he was in command of a division of the First corps.

It would extend this article to too great a length to notice all the regiments in the division, but a word or two must be said for our own Forty-second, Fifty-ninth and Eighty-second Volunteers of the First and Third brigades; the Forty-second is better known as the Tammany regiment, lately commanded by the lamented Charles, at present by a promising young officer. Under Col. Mallon, the old Tammany bids fair to make a larger mark than it has ever done. The Fifty-ninth, originally under the command of Col. Tidball, has been lately commanded by Lieut.-Col. Max Thoman, a thorough soldier, who is indebted to his native country, Prussia, for his military education. He was severely, if not mortally wounded at Gettysburgh. The Eighty-second is the old Second New-York State Militia, one of the first regiments to volunteer for the war. It went into camp on the Battery on the 3d of May, 1861, with full numbers. The regiment has been in some twenty battles, and bears a record of which the City may justly be proud. At Gettysburgh it lost its commander, Lieut.-Col. Huston, a gallant soldier and able tactician; one Captain and two Lieutenants, and had eleven officers wounded, 40 of the rank and file killed, and 125 wounded.

The First Minnesota regiment, which is the oldest volunteer regiment in the service, is also one of the best, and has furnished the army three general officers—Gens. Gorman, Dana and Sully. The Fifteenth Massachusetts has also furnished a general officer, Brig.-Gen. Devins, and has always kept up the reputation of the old Bay State. The Second brigade is generally known as the Philidelphia brigade, and has furnished two general officers—Gens. Wistar and Owen—from the Seventy-first and Sixty-ninth Pennsylvania regiments. The brigade is commanded by an able young officer, Brig.-Gen. Webb, a son of J. Watson Webb, and a graduate of the military academy. The Seventy-first Pennsylvania is better known as the First California, first commanded by Col. Baker, which lost so heavily at Ball's Bluff. The Seventy-second Pennsylvania is otherwise known as Baxter's Fire Zouaves.

In the Third brigade there are two regiments, the Nineteenth and Twentieth Massachusetts, perfect as any in the army in drill and discipline. They are both from Boston. These two regiments, the Forty-second and Fifty-ninth New-York, and the Seventh Michigan, form the Third brigade. The Colonel of the Seventh Michigan has been in command of the brigade since the Summer of 1862. He is an able officer, and should have had a star instead of an eagle. It is a singular circumstance that Col. Hall's command has in six engagements met the brigade of Gen. Barksdale, who fought his last battle at Gettysburgh.

The division has many trophies credited to it in Washington; many stands of colors were taken by its fearless soldiers. In the last battle—the great battle of Gettysburgh—it took no less that thirteen, making one for each regiment in the division.

THE BLOCKADE.

Capture of Two Cotton Steamers off Mobile.

OPERATIONS ON THE COAST OF TEXAS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 31.

The United States steam-sloop *Ossipee* captured on the 20th inst., the *James Battle* and *Wm. Bagley*, loaded with cotton, blockade runners, from Mobile.

The United States steamer *Sciota*, off the coast of Texas on the 7th inst., chased two small vessels, both of which run ashore and were burned by our men, there being no means of saving them. Their cargoes consisted of cotton. On the Thursday following, while passing Corpus Christi, two vessels were discovered at anchor behind Mustang Island, apparently loaded with cotton, and awaiting an opportunity to escape the blockade. A rifle 20-pounder was fired at them when both got under weigh and stood up the bay about six miles, where they grounded.

An expedition, in charge of Lieut. Davenport, was at once sent across the island to capture them if possible, and if they could not be saved to destroy them by fire, which was done after an unsuccessful attempt to float them. While returning, Lieut. Davenport accidentally shot himself with a rifle ball, the ball passing through the right leg below the knee and his left arm above the elbow.

THE WILMINGTON BLOCKADE.

Arrival of the Gunboat Penobscot.

The United States steam gunboat *Penobscot*, Joseph E. DeHaven, Lieutenant Commander, from he Blockading Fleet off Wilmington, N. C., and 36 hours from Fortress Monroe, arrived yesterday. Off Hatteras, she picked up five bales of cotton, supposed to have been part of the prize steamer *Merrimac's* cargo. The P. landed at Fortress Monroe 41 of the crew, (prisoners) from the *Merrimac*, and brings 13 to this port.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

Lieutenant-Commander, Joseph E. DeHaven; Acting Ensign and Executive Officer, Chas. E. Jack; Assistant Surgeon, Wm. Longshir; Paymaster, F. H. Hinman; First Assistant Engineer, W. M. Rhodes; Acting Ensigns, H. D. Edward, F. W. Hearn and J. B. Fairchild; Acting Master's Mates, G. H. Smith, L. S. Martin and H. W. O'Hara; Second Assistant Engineers, Geo. W. Cobb and W. C. Barrett; Third Assistant Engineers, Warren Howland; Paymaster's Clerk, J. H. Garrigan; Surgeon's Steward, Wm. Foster, Jr.

LESSONS OF THE RIOT.

The Dangerous Classes and their Treatment.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

At length the wild beast, of which some of us have so long warned New-York, has shown its teeth. The patient public will bear witness that those whose pursuits carried them down among the degraded and destitute population of the City, have long foreboded and prophesied unpleasant things. They have drummed into ears which seldom heard that a *dangerous class* was forming itself in our society—a class of foreign blood, or born here of foreign parentage—ignorant, vicious and heathenish, with no habits of self-control, and with vices which were intensified by the excitements of American life. They have often pictured the moment when, aroused by some cunning leader, or exasperated by some real or supposed wrong, these neglected poor would clutch at the property of the rich, and repeat European scenes of outbreak on American cities. What else could be expected in a community where 40,000 children are outside of the common means of education, and where at least 10,000 boys and girls are growing up vagrant or idle, or uncared for?

It was observed that the actors in these devilish outrages were in good part lads of from 14 to 18 years. These are the short-boys of New-York. Their history is familiar to those engaged with the class. Study the life of one, and you will have that of all. He is born, without doubt, of Irish parents, who drink and turn him out of doors. From his earliest years he lives by his wits, sleeping in hay-barges or street-boxes; his society is found on the docks and in the whisky-shops; his amusements are fighting dogs or killing rats; he is early initiated into every vice and cruelty; he is ignorant brutal and heathenish. What else could be expected from such an outcast than that he should join in every iniquity, when the path was open for him? He is trained to thieve, and rob, and torture. Society have let him alone until he is old enough to turn upon society and show the hyena that lies hid under our civilization. He hangs negroes as he has often committed nameless cruelties; he murders innocent men and women, as he has often used the knife among his comrades; and sacks buildings, as he has before plundered whatever his hands could safely reach. The rioter of a bygone is simply the neglected boy of the City grown up, with a favoring opportunity for his vices.

Many of us have felt and urged for a long time, that it was a matter of transcendent importance to the interests of the City and of humanity, that this *dangerous class* of New-York should be diminished and checked, otherwise perils of which American civilization has never known were impending over us. We have repeated again and again, in innumerable forms, the fearful statistics of ignorance and neglect in our City. It was plain to the dullest eye familiar with these classes that poverty, idleness and irreligion were begetting a community which would be like that now surging beneath the smooth surface of English society, and which shall yet break terribly forth, or that which has already shaken the capitals of Europe. These statements fell often upon ears that were heedless or incredulous. Benevolence has indeed been aroused and has accomplished something; but it may be said that the capital and wealth of New-York has never felt to the full its prudential obligations in aiding the works of reform and charity among the young and poor of the City.

The present duty, of course, is the strongest and promptest assertion of the law. Hereafter it will be also a duty, which no carelessness can reject, to prevent the growth and formation of a class from whom such hideous barbarities and crimes have naturally proceeded. These fearful riots reveal what is the substratum of New-York, and what volcanic forces work beneath it. Other causes beside the stimulus of wicked demagogues may cause them to burst forth again. During the panic and cessation of labor a few years ago, we were, in the opinion of many experienced, very near similar outbreaks. We must in the future, of course, be prepared with force sufficient to put them summarily down. Still the best of all safeguards is the improving and remaking the material from which they are formed.

The educational, reformatory and religious influences on the young of the poorest classes, are those on which the future of the City in this respect will most depend.

The present charitable and reformatory enterprises of the City, though most efficient, reach but a mere fraction of the mighty number who form the "dangerous class."

And yet experience shows that judicious efforts for the children of these people, produce wonderful changes.

The writer of this is at present engaged in visiting the various colonies of destitute, abandoned or orphan children, sent out from New-York to Indiana by the Children's Aid Society. There have been *over two thousand* placed in this State alone, almost entirely in the rural districts. Some of a tender age are adopted in families, and frequently by the wealthiest farmers; others are taken partly as "a help," who shall grow up with the children of the house, and partly from motives of kindness; others are taken immediately as young laborers. As a general thing their success and improvement have been most encouraging, and the feeling of the people—as shown by the fact that we could at once transplant *two thousand more* here, if we had the means to gather them—is very favorable to the enterprise. The Agent of the Society, Mr. A. Friedgen, has gained great experience in the work, and to his good judgment much of its success in this State is due. His custom is to arrange beforehand a meeting of the citizens in the village to which he is to take his party, and let them appoint a Committee who shall decide on the applications. In this way we believe that the children are almost uniformly placed in the most respectable and moral families, and the Committee afterwards, by their supervision, prevent any instances of ill-treatment.

It was deeply interesting, on this trip, to observe the changes in children whom I had known as belonging to the poorest and most neglected families. One German lad, who came to us from the street in poverty, five years ago—one of those sure to have been trained up as a "short-boy" and rioter—has now a snug farm (in Jay county) of five acres, with a house, for which he pays fifty-one dollars a year—or what he would pay for a room in a tenement-house in New-York—his flower-garden, a little orchard, together with eight hogs and a cow. He was married to a nice-looking German *Madle*, and, remembering from what he had come, he took one of our boys, whom we were bringing out with us, to do for the orphan as others had aided him.

A little girl of sharp eye and keen features, whom most ladies about Eleventh-street will remember as forever besetting the doors for "pennies and cold victuals," we saw in a large farmer's house in Fayette County, where thirty people often sit down to table, growing up, and having all the advantages which the rest of the children enjoy, with plenty to eat, good healthy labor, sound common school instruction, and by and by able to take a respectable place in the community.

Another, who was a thorough little stout vagrant once, and who had run away here two or three times, we found in a kind Quaker's family, working in her garden, interested in the farm, having learnt to read and write, and bidding fair to settle down into a very quiet decent young woman.

In Tippecanoe County we have about one hundred and thirty children. The Sheriff informs us that *not one* has ever committed a criminal offence, and only one has come upon the town temporarily—and in that case for a diseased head. Their places have been necessarily changed frequently, but that has been the only difficulty. In Noblesville, in whose neighborhood we have placed some fifty children, one of the principal citizens, Mr. E., who had kindly consented to be on the Committee, seemed almost indignant at the question, whether these young children had "committed criminal offences or come upon the town." "Such things did not happen in this country," said he. "Were any ill-treated in his knowledge?" "Oh, no, never," said he, almost impatiently. "We are all native-born Americans here, and every child has the same chance!"

In Cambridge, a gentleman said, "The same number of children taken from our own town and transplanted would have done no better." The larger boys have all gone into the army, and are thus making the best return they could to the public. One has sent back $250 of his pay; another $150, and so on. It is computed that there are enough boys from the New-York Children's Aid Society in the various armies to form a regiment.

The older girls have done the most poorly, though of them many have succeeded surprisingly.

The incidents connected with this journey might be detailed to a great extent, but enough has been thus mentioned to show what can be accomplished in the reformation and successful treatment of our neglected and destitute children. Let it never be forgotten that the "dangerous classes" come simply from ignorant, ill-governed and cast-out children. The bloody rioter is the street boy or the ignorant boy come to maturity.

With sufficient means, the work of the Children's Aid Society and of other charitable associations for this class might be quadrupled.

C. L. B.

Indiana, July 25, 1863.

Social Amelioration—A Suggestion for the Rich.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Enjoying a few days' relaxation and rest in the country, I get punctually the Times, and have leisure not only to read, but study, the facts and sentiments of momentous importance with which its pages have been recently so crowded. No articles have furnished more material for earnest thought than those headed "Lessons of the Riot."

In connection with the second article, and fully sympathizing with its spirit and sentiments, I would like to make public a practical matter which has long occupied my attention.

One of the most powerful causes of the degradation and immorality of our lower orders of population is the mode of life which is made necessary to them by the wretched character and management of the tenements they occupy.

Land is valuable, and men are rapacious and selfish in New-York. Hence the poor are jammed together in poorly constructed, unventilated, small and filthy rooms. A double row of tenant houses must stand upon a single row of lots. There is not a breathing place for a feeble woman or a sickly child. The married and the unmarried, the old and young, the sexes, are indiscriminately huddled together by day and *by night*. The contractors for street-cleaning know well that, if they slight their work, it must not be done in the Fifth-avenue, where influential men may complain and give them trouble. But they leave garbage to collect and fester under the doors and windows of the helpless poor. Accordingly, pestilence is added to the other enemies of comfort, health and life.

What wonder that the laborer, after his day's hard toil, coming home to his vapory, polluted quarters, to his languid wife and sallow children, envies the men who rejoice in palaces, and amid household comforts and blooming children, which he has with his laboring muscle built, and bought, and served! What wonder that his children, degraded by their inevitable associations, become recreant to law and justice, and prey upon society for coveted comforts they think they cannot otherwise obtain!

Could not this evil be remedied by the example and exertions of some humane and benevolent capitalist, by the selection of well adapted lots, the erection and management of well conceived and constructed tenements. Suppose, for example, some fortunate son of one of our early proprietors, who owns by acres the ground in our City, and leaves it to lie idle until it shall bring him large prices to accumulate his already enormously amassed wealth, should select a square, build around it some tasteful, spacious and comfortable houses, neatly whitewashed throughout, supplied with baths and water-closets, and separate chambers for sleeping rooms, and should rent them at low (no matter remunerative at first or not) prices, would not this be a better employment of his unneeded wealth, than a new speculation or investment? What if he does not even realize interest on this investment, he has too much for his comfort already; he would be a friend of the poor, a benefactor of the community, a true steward of our Lord. He would be looked up to by thousands of saved men and women, blessed by thousands more of blooming happy children, remembered in many a morning and evening prayer, and crowned with the approval of a benevolent God.

Let him, if he will know how to be happy, uproot his selfishness and become a friend to his tenants—a father to their children. Let him look patiently after their habits, advise them in the management of their concerns, minister to their comfort. Let him move among them day by day, their recognized patron and protector. His heart would know a satisfaction he has never found in watching the bulletins for the rise and fall of gold, or listening to the chaffering of Wall-street.

He might go further, and instead of simply seeking the comfort of his dependents, minister to their happiness in a thousand ways. The interior of his square of homes might be made a green, grassy park, planted with a few cheap spreading trees, under the shade of which he might stand and view the sports of glad and grateful children, the growth and health of many a feeble infant, the joy of many a cheerful mother.

No doubt all this seems the picture of a most impracticable visionary. Who will bring to a solid foundation and a substantive reality this morning vision of a sojourner in the country?

J. T. D.

Princeton, N. J., Monday, July 27, 1863.

The Colored Orphan Asylum.

New-York, Wednesday, July 29, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is with much regret I see a desire on the part of the Common Council—who, in this instance, by no means represent their constituency—to appropriate the sum of $50,000 toward the rebuilding of the Colored Orphan Asylum. For I presume the intention is to rebuild on the old site, but if so, I must enter my protest against it. The location, however good for the purpose originally, is bad, very bad, at the present time. *The land is altogether too valuable.* It would sell quickly at one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars,—and why devote so costly a property for such a purpose? I am in favor of rebuilding the Asylum, but doing it in a suitable location. This building has been recently burned by a mob; who can tell when the next asylum, on the same spot, may follow suit? Better build at a distance from the mob, where they would not be likely to go, and out of this county. The officers of the Asylum ought to sell these lots, now that it can be done at a high price, and with a small portion of the proceeds buy a suitable site on Long Island, near its easterly end. Here the children or the building would be safe. We have had abundant proof—recently and years ago—that this City and County are very unfavorable places for institutions like this,—and the officers of the Asylum, knowing this, would be acting as accessories, if the building were again fired by a mob. The large surplus derived from a sale of the old site would richly endow the institution in a new location. Good land, and cheap, could also be found in any of the southern or western counties of this State. Were the building in the former spot to be again burned, without a moment's notice—perhaps at night, or surrounded by fiends—who can foretell the probable loss of life that would ensue?

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

Spoons.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is not by any means pleasant to be waked up on a fine Summer morning by the cook, who rushes up to your room, pale and breathless, to announce [illegible] the doors are [illegible] open and the silver is nowhere. This is just what happened at our house, in the land of steady habits, no longer ago than yesterday.

We put the sugar [illegible], at our spiritless breakfast, with our fingers, which, we grimly reminded each other were made before our missing silver forks; and the children did not drink out of their silver cups, or use their napkin rings, though they rolled up their napkins unconsciously for this purpose.

True we were very industrious all day in putting on bolts, and so thoroughly was our house barricaded the next night, that you will be glad to know that the two silver spoons we borrowed of a neighbor, and carried up stairs, putting them in a closet and hiding the key, were all safe in the morning. Bands of thieves from your City infest the country; and this is not the first time that houses in our quiet town have been entered lately. I write this that our present spoonless condition may be a warning to others, not to be such spooneys as to leave spoons and other silver in their dining-room closets, and lock the stable when the horse is gone.

A YANKEE LADY.

Greenwich, Conn.

Liberty and Property in New-York.

New-York, Tuesday, July 28, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Referring to your leader of to-day headed "Liberty and Property in New-York," and as a practical commentary upon it, allow me to say that two of the well known business firms of this State, who had projected large manufacturing establishments in this and an adjoining State, that would have employed at least five hundred hands, each have definitely abandoned them in view of the present exigencies of the country, and the increasing insecurity of property, as evinced by the recent riotous demonstrations in this and other cities and sections of the country. It is worse than useless to attempt to close our eyes to the fact that the rights of property are seriously menaced. Worst of all is the alarming fact that while one portion of our people merely deprecate these riots by half conciliatory methods, another portion offer millions of money to add to the insecurity that already is demonstrated to exist, under the thin disguise of providing for the wants of those who may be conscripted, but in reality to placate the wild beasts they have let loose upon community.

M. M.

Gen. Meade's Citizenship.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You published in the Times, Sunday, July 26, a note from "J. C.," in response to the question—"Is Gen. Meade eligible to the office of President?" Your correspondent, arguing from a clause in the Constitution, (Art. 2, sec. 1, cl. 4.) dogmatically answers this question in the negative. He summarily disposes of the act of Congress of April 14, 1802, commonly known as the Naturalization Act, by an indirect denial of its constitutionality. He very sagely asserts:

> "*The law of Congress cannot override the Constitution. It cannot make a foreign born a natural born person of the United States any more than it can make a dead man a live man.* If it can, it can make the Prince of Wales a *natural born* citizen of the United States, and make him eligible to the office of President. Congress cannot change the *place* of a man's *birth*. A man *excluded* by the Constitution cannot be made *eligible* by act of Congress."

Several newspaper editors have also expressed opinions adverse to the eligibility of Gen. Meade, in view of the constitutional provision that no person except a *natural born* citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President. I remember reading an article in the Times to this effect; also one in the Chicago *Tribune*, obviously based upon that in your journal.

I beg leave to differ with these writers, and to explain why I do so.

It will simplify the matter, to ascertain what the framers of the Constitution meant by the phrase "*natural born* citizen." Students of English law—as many of those framers had been, and subjects of the British Crown, as nearly all of them were prior to the Revolution—it is fair and reasonable to assume that they used the phrase in the same sense as, in Colonial times, they had been accustomed to employ the analogous phrase of English law—"natural born subjects." What was that? Blackstone can answer accurately. In his Commentaries, treating of the Rights of Persons, (book 1, chapter 10,) he devoted much space to this subject. I can only cite a passage or two, in a communication designed for the crowded columns of the Times. He describes "natural born subjects," as such as are born "within the ligeance, or, as it is generally called, the allegiance of the King," (p. 366.) He adds that *natural born subjects have* "*a great variety of rights, which they* acquire by being born within the king's ligeance, and *can never forfeit by any distance of place or time, but only by their own misbehavior.*" (P. 371.) Further on he remarks that, by several modern statutes, "*all children born out of the king's ligeance, whose fathers (or grandfathers by the father's side) were natural born subjects, are now deemed to be natural born subjects themselves to all intents and purposes.*" (P. 373.)

In his edition of *Blackstone's Commentaries*, Chitty says: "*Natural born subjects are persons born within the allegiance, power or protection of the Crown of England, which terms embrace* not only persons born within the dominions of His Majesty, or of his homagers, and the children of subjects in the *service* of the King abroad, and the King's children, and the heirs of the Crown, all of whom are natural-born subjects, by the *Common Law*, but also, *under various statutes, all persons, though born abroad, whose father and grandfather by the father's side were native-born subjects at common law.*" (Book 1, chap. 10, note 1.)

Adopting as our guiding rule—what cannot be reasonably objected to—this exposition of English law, *as that law was understood and interpreted antecedent to the American Revolution, both in the British Islands and their dependencies*, we may justly conclude that the eminent men who framed our Constitution really meant by the phrase "a natural born citizen," not only a person born within the United States, but also any person, though born abroad, whose father was a natural born citizen of, and owed allegiance to the United States. It would not be very complimentary to the memory of the founders of the Republic to say that they were less liberal in dealing with their own citizens than had been the British monarchy in its treatment of its subjects.

Judge Story, referring to the rights and privileges of a citizen, affirms that "Residence in a foreign country has no operation upon his character as a citizen, although it may, for purposes of trade and commerce, impress him with the character of the country. To change allegiance is one thing; to change inhabitancy is quite another thing. The right and the power are not coextensive in each case." (Com. on the Con. ed. 1833, vol. I., p. 565, sec. 1,687.) In support of this doctrine the learned Judge cites Kent and Rawle.

Judge Duer obviously is of the opinion that the principles of English Statute law guided the fathers of the Republic in their legislation on this subject, and he unquestioningly recognizes the Naturalization Act of 1802 as the existing law of the United States bearing on it. (Lec. Con. Jurisprudence, 2d Ed., p. 304.)

Judge Bouvier says, "In the language of the Civil Law, natural are distinguished from adoptive children, that is, they are the children of the parents spoken of, by natural procreation." (Law Dic., Ed. 1860, Vol. 2, p. 200.)

It seems to me that, in view of this explanation of the legal meaning of the phrase "*natural born* citizen," there can be no doubt of the constitutionality of the Naturalization Law of the 14th of April, 1802. In section 4 of that Law, it is declared that "the children of persons who now are or have been citizens of the United States, shall, though born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, be considered as citizens of the United States," manifestly in the same sense as the parents of such children.

An Act of Congress, approved Feb. 10, 1855, declares that "persons heretofore born, or hereafter to be born out of the limits and jurisdiction of the United States, whose fathers were or shall be at the time of their birth citizens of the United States, shall be deemed and considered, and are hereby declared to be citizens of the United States."

Judge Duer, writing some years prior to the enactment of this law, observed "the period will soon arrive when there will be no statutory regulation in favor of children born abroad of American parents; and, unless one be made in season, they will be driven to resort for aid to the dormant and doubtful principles of the common law." Congress opportunely provided for such cases in the Act of 1855.

Having ascertained the "law of the case," nothing more would seem to be necessary to demonstrate the eligibility of Gen. Meade than to determine what was the legal *status* of his father, or grandfather on the father's side. Was either ancestor a citizen of the United States? Both of them were citizens, and both eligible to the Presidency. According to Section 1, Article 2 of the Constitution, George Meade, grandfather of the General, though a native of Ireland, was eligible to the Presidency, as being a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of the Constitution. Richard Worsam Meade, father of the General, was born in June, 1778, in Chester County, Penn., and was a citizen of the Republic, perfectly eligible to the highest executive office in the nation. His temporary sojourn in Spain did not affect any of his rights, or those of his children there born, in this regard. He was the Navy Agent of the United States at the port of Cadiz from 1806 to 1817. He also performed consular duty during a temporary absence of Consul-General Cathcart. His wife was a Miss Margaret Butler—a descendant, I believe a daughter—of Anthony Butler, of Perth Amboy, N. J. Gen. Meade, therefore, is legally a natural born citizen of the United States and legally eligible to the office of President, having been born of American parents, temporarily residing in Spain.

The Prince of Wales, I am happy to know, is neither the son nor grandson of a citizen of the United States, and, consequently, Congress cannot make him "a natural born citizen" of the Republic, eligible to the Presidency. "A man *excluded* by the Constitution cannot be made *eligible* by act of Congress."

I respectfully offer these remarks, upon this interesting subject, with all due deference, as a layman who has studied the history and laws of his country, merely for his own information.

Very truly yours,

MICHAEL HENNESSY.

No. 64 Summit-street, Brooklyn, July 30, 1863.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

THEIR SERVICES DURING THE RIOT WEEK.

THEIR HONORABLE RECORD.

NUMBER FIVE.

The acts of the Inspectors and their commands, which have been detailed, were all conducted under the direction of the Police Commissioners. The legal organization of the Board invests the Superintendent with the command of the Force, the Commissioners acting in an administrative capacity. In the absence of the Superintendent the command is assigned to the President of the Board, and thus the duties of Mr. Kennedy, who early on Monday morning was disabled by the rioters, were assumed by

COMMISSIONER THOMAS C. ACTON,

with the promptness, intelligence and energy which characterize him. The labor during the first four days was immense, and some estimate of it may be formed by the fact, that in the telegraphic department alone, there were upward of *four thousand* dispatches received and orders sent, all of which, with but few exceptions, required the personal supervision of Mr. Acton. These, it must be remembered, were only a fraction of the many matters requiring his attention. He was not out of the office save on official business, and then but briefly, during the first five days of the week, the duration of riot and its symptoms, and had no sleep, save a few naps which caught him at short intervals to his duties. The position of affairs was one as important and as critical as that on a field of battle; time of as much value, sagacity and decision as important. Upward of two thousand men under his control, constant emergencies arising in all sections of the City, immediate action required on information received, and five minutes' delay leading to disaster, Commissioner Acton was equal to his situation, exhibiting wonderful powers of endurance, and a coolness, activity and vigor which on every occasion led to success; these were the more noticeable from the fact that, as Superintendent *ex-officio*, his post was a new and untried one, full of the gravest responsibilities.

Fortunately between the military acting with them and the Police, entire unanimity prevailed, and orders wherein the two were required, were obeyed with alacrity and with concert of feeling and purpose. It is worthy of note that every expedition—large and small there were over fifty—sent out by Commissioner Acton, whether of the Police singly, or the military and Police conjoined, was successful, beating and dispersing the mobs and saving lives and property; in short, fully accomplishing the purposes for which they were dispatched. To Commissioner Acton are our citizens indebted in a large degree for the prompt and successful assaults upon the rioters, and to his judicious and energetic action their subsequent entire defeat and dispersion.

In the discharge of the manifold duties at Headquarters,

COMMISSIONER JOHN G. BERGEN

was prominent. His duties were no less responsible than those of Mr. Acton, and not unfrequently he relieved the latter in the disposition of the forces. He was almost constantly at Headquarters during the period of tremor and excitement, and exhibited, to a marked degree, his peculiarities of coolness, prompt conclusions and steady perseverance. He came through the trying labors, the wearying days and nights, fresh as at the outset, exhibiting a wonderful capacity to sustain fatigue. The principal responsibility resting upon Mr. Bergen was that of the care of Brooklyn, and to this his anxieties and energies were chiefly directed. How well he succeeded in its preservation from lawlessness, is evidenced in the fact, that though there were many indications of serious disturbances there, yet the police in that section, acting under his orders, were successful, in all but one single instance, in suppressing them.

Mr. Bergen was indefatigable; cautious and intelligent in all his acts, he added largely to the efficiency and strength of the Department, and contributed greatly to the successes which have won for it so much of honor.

The force of clerks at headquarters is about thirteen, and each of these were steadily employed during the riots, exhibiting a faithfulness to duty and willingness to assume it, however prolonged and heavy, which was most creditable. They were under the supervision of

CHIEF CLERK SETH C. HAWLEY,

Whose duties were multifarious, constant and wearying, and who, for a week from Monday, when the riot commenced, allowed himself no rest but that of one hour in the twenty-four. Having the supervision of the clerks and special patrolmen, the providing and issuing of arms, the execution of orders from the Commissioners, seeing to the wounded and providing for the refugees, disposing of the prisoners and acting as commissary for over four thousand of police, military and specials assembled at Headquarters—these were only a portion of the multitudinous duties he was called upon to assume. He performed an amount of work, satisfactorily and thoroughly, which would have staggered any man of less capacity and energy. He proved himself eminently adapted for his position, and was of invaluable service to the Commissioners and the public.

THE NEW HEADQUARTERS

deserve, in this connection, mention. Their advantage and capacity were thoroughly tested. From first to last, there were upward of two thousand Policemen there, all the military acting in conjunction with them, two thousand special patrolmen, colored refugees from the mob to the number of seven hundred, and hundreds of prisoners. All these had to be housed and fed in the building, and all were so housed and fed without confusion or discomfort. Had these Headquarters not existed, and the old ones been in use, it would have been impossible to have afforded accommodations of any kind, and it is more than likely that all attempts to concentrate others than the Police, or, if concentrated, to retain them, would have wholly failed. The wisdom of erecting the Headquarters, which some have deemed an extravagance, has been fully demonstrated.

FIENDISH MURDER OF A NEGRO.

The Perpetrator in Custody—He is Positively Identified.

Capt. Jourdon and Officer Golden, of the Sixth Precinct, yesterday afternoon made a highly important arrest of a man charged with one of the most brutal murders on record. Some six days since, Capt. Jourdon received information that John McAlister, an Irish laborer, 40 years of age, employed in the sugar house of Messrs. Booth & Edgar, corner of King and West streets, was the individual who so brutally murdered the negro William Williams, (previously reported,) corner of Leroy and Washington streets, early on the morning of the 14th ult. After much trouble Capt. Jourdon and Officer Golden learned that Mr. Caleb Lawrence, of No. 74 Morton-street, witnessed the murder, and it was with the greatest difficulty that he could be persuaded to come forward and lodge a complaint against the prisoner, lest he might be injured therefor in person or property. Yesterday, however, Mr. Lawrence seeing McAlister in the street, pursued by Capt. Jourdon and Officer Golden, positively identified him as the murderer of Williams. The officers succeeded in arresting him. He was not at the time made aware of the charge, being led to believe that he was wanted for beating a female, last Thursday, while on an excursion.

On being brought before Coroner Naumann, Mr. Lawrence made an affidavit, setting forth that, about 5½ o'clock on the morning of the 14th of July, while at his stable, some little girls informed him that a colored man was being murdered up the street. He hastened as near as possible to the scene of the murder, and there saw Williams prostrate on the pavement, and McAlister standing over him with a paving stone, weighing nearly twenty pounds, in his hands. McAlister repeatedly raised the stone and brought it down with fearful force on the head and face of the unoffending negro, who at each blow would give a convulsive shudder and scream, till the life was nearly crushed out of him. While this brutal murder was being enacted, the four corners of the streets were crowded with men, women and children, who coolly witnessed the fiendish act, but so paralyzed with fear were they that not a soul raised his voice or hand to put a stop to it. After the crime was consummated, Capt. Dickson, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, appeared on the ground, and conveyed the negro, whose face and skull were crushed in, to the New-York Hospital, where he died soon after admission. Mr. Lawrence closely scrutinized the murderer, so that he could recognize him again, and at the time of his arrest, McAlister had on the same clothes and hat that he wore at the time of inflicting the fatal violence. There is not a possibility of his being mistaken in the man, and Capt. Dickson, it is said, will produce witnesses to corroborate the testimony of Mr. Lawrence. McAlister was locked up to await the result of the investigation, which will be held to-day by Coroner Naumann.

The deceased is said to have been an intelligent and peaceable man. He was employed on board a Government transport running between this City and Port Royal.

Capt. Jourdon and Officer Golden are deserving of much praise for their perseverance and success in working up this case.

The Riots.

The following is the report of Capt. Putnam of the operations of his command during Riot week:

REPORT OF CAPT. PUTNAM.

Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., July 31, 1863.

Sir: I have the honor to make the following report of the operations of my command during the late riots in New-York City:

At the commencement of the riot in the City I was in command of the Fort at Sandy Hook, New-York Harbor. On the night of the 13th of July I received orders from Gen. Brown to proceed with my Company to New-York City. In thirty minutes my command was ready, with twenty rounds of ammunition. On my arrival in the City I proceeded to the St. Nicholas Hotel, and remained in that vicinity for about two hours. I was then ordered to report to the Mayor, at the City Hall. I marched my Company down Broadway to the City Hall, as directed, and was immediately ordered back to the St. Nicholas by Gen. Wool, and from there Gen. Wool ordered me to proceed to Gen. Brown's headquarters, No. 300 Mulberry-street.

On my reporting to Gen. Brown, I was ordered to proceed with my company to Forty-sixth-street, where the mob was burning buildings.

We were accompanied by a force of sixty policemen under command of Capt. Walling. On our arrival there, we found the mob in strong force, burning and destroying property. We immediately charged on the rioters with our whole force, both military and police. The mob fought desperately for about five minutes, when they broke in all directions, leaving a number of dead and wounded in the street. Their loss in killed and wounded would not fall short of forty.

One man of my company was badly wounded, and was sent to the Jewish Hospital. Several others were more or less injured by stones thrown by the mob. My company numbered 82 enlisted men. Lieut. Stacey, Twelfth infantry, was the only company officer beside myself with the company.

After dispersing the mob, we returned, about 5 P. M., to headquarters—the company having marched during the day not less than 12 miles.

Operations on Tuesday Night.

10:30 P. M.—My company, together with a Police force of 100 men, were ordered out, and marched through a large portion of the City. Found everything quiet. Distance marched, about seven miles. Returned to headquarters at 1½ A. M.

Operations on Wednesday, July 15.

About 1 o'clock P. M. received orders to march up the Bowery and Third-avenue, and disperse the mob wherever found. After getting into Third-avenue a short distance, we met a regiment, or part of a regiment of militia, commanded by a Major; I think he had four companies. The rioters were collected in great force, and were firing on the militia with both muskets and revolvers. The troops were retiring before the mob, who had completely filled the avenue for some distance, and also the cross streets in the vicinity.

We immediately marched by the militia, when the mob commenced firing on us. I ordered my skirmishers to fire on them, which they did, with effect.

We advanced steadily, the fighting being between the skirmishers and the mob, which soon gave way and ran in all directions. We then marched up to Fourth-avenue, but found no disturbance there.

At this time I was informed by a special policeman that the mob had again collected in greater numbers than ever on Third-avenue, and were determined not to let me march back on that street. I immediately marched down the nearest cross-street on to Third-avenue again; when the mob saw us they scattered without firing a shot.

I then returned to headquarters with my command, which consisted of my own company and one field piece of artillery, under command of Capt. Rawolle, of Gen. Brown's Staff. The men of my company behaved like veterans.

Operations on Wednesday Night.

About 9 o'clock P. M. I was informed by Gen. Brown that a force of militia, under Col. Jardine, had been driven from Nineteenth-street by the mob, leaving a number killed and wounded, including their commanding officer, in the hands of the mob.

The General ordered me to take my own company, the permanent guard, from Fort Hamilton, (for the time being under the command of Capt. Shelley, Aid-de-Camp,) and Capt. Rawolle, with one gun from his battery, and proceed to Nineteenth-street, disperse the mob, and bring Col. Jardine and the wounded officers and men of his command to Headquarters. We marched down Nineteenth-street and met the mob near First-avenue. I immediately ordered Sergt. Roche with the skirmishers to attack them, which he did, Lieut. Stacey, Twelfth infantry, supporting him with the first platoon of Company F (my own.) The mob were driven back, but continued to fire on us. At this time I left Lieut. Stacey to take care of the mob, and commenced a search for Col. Jardine and others of his command. We found the Colonel in a house, the family having hid him. He was very badly wounded in the thigh. We also found another wounded officer, whose name I did not learn. They were placed in a carriage.

In the meantime the mob had gathered on Second-avenue, and commenced firing on Capt. Shelley's company, which I had posted near there; a few shots from the skirmishers drove them away, and the mob being entirely dispersed and everything quiet, we returned to headquarters, bringing the wounded officers with us, also escorting a number of ladies to a place of safety.

I forgot to mention, a detachment of the Thirtieth militia which were ordered by Col. Winslow to accompany my command; they behaved well. Col. Winslow was with me during this affair, and, although having no command, conducted himself as only a good soldier can. I did not lose a man killed, and only a few slightly injured during the evening.

Operations on Thursday.

At 9 o'clock A. M. went up Third-avenue. Inspector Carpenter, Deputy Superintendent of Police, accompanied me. Marched through several streets for a distance of about five miles; found everything quiet and returned to headquarters.

Operations on Thursday Evening.

About 6 o'clock P. M., Gen. Dodge and Col. Mott informed Gen. Brown that the troops at Gramercy Hotel had marched down Twenty-second-street, and had been attacked by an armed mob, that they had been driven back, leaving their dead in the street.

The General ordered me to take my company and portions of the Twentieth and Twenty-eighth New-York Volunteer batteries, about 80 men, armed as infantry, commanded by Lieut. B. F. Ryer, Lieut. Ryer had with him Lieut. Robert F. Joice, and Lieut. F. M. Chase (Twenty-eighth New-York battery. My whole command amounted to 160 men.

With this force I marched to the Gramercy Hotel. At a short distance from the hotel, I saw the rioters fire from a house upon some of Col. Mott's command. I immediately sent Lieut. Joice with a few men to search the house. The search was fruitless, the men having escaped to the rear. I then told the women in the house that the artillery would open on the house if any more shots were fired from it. We then marched down Twenty-second-street, between Second and Third avenues, found the body of a Sergeant of Davis' cavalry, who had been killed in the fight two hours before. I ordered a livery-stable keeper to put his horses to a carriage and accompany me, for the purpose of carrying the dead and wounded. He replied that the mob would kill him if he did, and that he dare not do it. He was informed that he would be protected if he went, but if he refused he would be instantly shot.

The horses were speedily harnessed, and the body put into the carriage. The mob at this time commenced firing on us from the houses. We at once commenced searching the houses, while my skirmishers drove the rioters back from every window and from the roofs. The houses were searched from cellar to roof. The mob made a desperate fight, and evidently seemed to think that they could whip us. Every house that was used to conceal these rioters was cleared. A large number were killed, and several prisoners taken. We then marched to Second-avenue, where we found the mob in great force and concealed in houses. They fired on us from housetops and from windows, also from cross streets. We soon cleared the streets, and then commenced searching the houses. We searched thirteen houses, killed those within that resisted, and took the remainder prisoners. Some of them fought like incarnate fiends, and would not surrender. All such were shot on the spot.

The soldiers captured a large number of revolvers of large size, which I allowed them to keep.

The mob at this place were well armed; nearly every one had some kind of fire-arms, and had one blunderbuss, which they fired on us.

If they had been cool and steady, they might have done us much harm. As it was, they fired wildly, running to a window and firing, and then retreating back out of danger.

When my soldiers once got into the houses, they made short work of it. The fight lasted about forty minutes, and was more severe than all the rest in which my command was engaged. There were none of my men killed.

Sergt. Cadro, of Company F, Twelfth infantry, (my own,) was slightly wounded in the hand. Private Krouse was also slightly wounded.

The mob being entirely dispersed, we returned to headquarters.

I remained at headquarters till Saturday, when I was ordered by Gen. Canby to Fort Hamilton. I have since been informed by Mr. Acton, President of the Board of Police Commissioners, that our fight (that of Thursday night) had the effect of crushing the rioters in the City, and that there has been no trouble since.

I would respectfully call the attention of the General to the noble conduct of the officers who served with me on different occasions during the riot, and beg leave to mention their names, together with some of the non-commissioned officers:

First-Lieut. M. H. Stacey, 12th infantry.

Capt. Rawolle, Aid-de-Camp, commanding artillery.

Capt. Shelley, Aid-de-Camp, commanding Fort Hamilton Permanent Guard.

Lieut. B. F. Ryer, 20th N. Y. artillery.

Lieut. R. F. Joice, 28th N. Y. battery.

Lieut. M. F. Chase, 28th N. Y. battery.

First Sergt. J. E. Putnam, Co. F, 12th infantry.

Sergt. R. W. Sampson, Co. F, 12th infantry.

Sergt. Frank Westcott, Co. F, 12th infantry.

Sergt. Patrick Roach, Co. F, 12th infantry, had charge of the skirmishers, and behaved nobly.

Sergt. Pedro Cadro, Co. F, 12th infantry, who was slightly wounded on Thursday night.

Sergt. Kimball, of the Permanent Guard.

I do not know the names of the Sergeants of the other companies, but all, as well as privates, without exception, acted like veterans.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

H. R. PUTNAM,

Capt. 12th U. S. Infantry, Com'd'g Co. F, 2d Batt.

First Lieut. T. P. McElrath, 5th U. S. Art., A. A. A. G.

Military Affairs.

OBSEQUIES OF GEN. STRONG.

The obsequies of Brig.-Gen. Strong will be observed in this City to-day. Col. P. V. Hagner, United States Inspector in the Ordnance Department, and Col. Frank E. Howe were requested by the relatives and friends of the deceased to act as a Committee to confer with the Committee on National Affairs of the Common Council with reference to the programme of arrangements to be adopted. The meeting was held at 11 A. M. yesterday, and the programme, including the order of the procession, which appears in another column of this paper was agreed upon. By order of Gen. Canby, the Eighth United States infantry and a section of Battery C, Fifth United States artillery, will constitute the military escort. The pall-bearers will assemble at No. 62 East Nineteenth-street 9:45 o'clock this morning, and bear the remains to the church corner of Twenty-second-street and Fourth-avenue.

The names of the pall-bearers are as follows: Brigadier-Gen. E. R. S. Canby, Major Wainwright, Capt. W. W. Harrall, Major-Gen. Ewen, Capt. Crispin, Col. F. E. Howe, Commodore Meade, Capt. Puffer, Col. A. B. Eagen, Col. P. V. Hagner, Dr. McCormack.

The body will be interred at Greenwood.

The following order relative to the funeral has been issued by Gen. Canby:

Headquarters United States Troops,
New-York City and Harbor,
New-York, July 31, 1863.

General Orders, No. 6.—The Commanding General announces with deep sorrow the death, in this City, of Brig.-Gen. George C. Strong, United States Volunteers, from wounds received in the assault upon Fort Wagner, Charleston harbor.

The brilliant promise of this young officer, justified by every act of his official career; his estimable character in all the relations of private life, endearing him to all with whom he was associated; his distinguished services and untimely death commend his memory to our respect and his family and friends to our warmest sympathies.

The Eighth United States infantry, and a section from Battery C, Fifth United States artillery, and one company of cavalry from Col. Mott's cavalry corps, under the command of Col. P. V. Hayner, United States Ordnance Department, will constitute the military escort, and will assemble at the church, corner Twenty-second-street and Fourth-avenue, at 9¾ o'clock A. M., to-morrow.

Officers of the command, not immediately on duty, are invited to join in paying this last tribute of respect to our deceased comrade.

By order of Brig.-Gen. CANBY.

C. S. Christensen, Ass't Adjt.-Gen.

REMOVAL OF GEN. CANBY'S HEADQUARTERS.

It is the intention of Gen. Canby, in a few days, to remove his headquarters from No. 300 Mulberry-street to the building No. 44 Bleecker-street, now occupied by Gen. Dix. Another building will be selected for the headquarters of Gen. Dix.

THE DISMISSAL OF THE OFFICERS OF THE ELEVENTH ARTILLERY, N. Y. V.

By order of the Secretary of War, the officers attached to the Eleventh artillery regiment, New-York Volunteers, have been disgracefully dismissed from the United States service, on account of misrepresentations made by them relative to the command, also for disobedience of orders. The command consisted of a battalion, and served in the late Pennsylvania campaign. Since its return, it has been quartered at Fort Hamilton. The men, numbering 400, have been consolidated with the Tenth artillery regiment, New-York Volunteers, now in the field. Prior to the battalion going to Pennsylvania, the number of men over and above the regulation standard for completing the battalion were assigned to the Thirteenth artillery regiment, New-York Volunteers.

THE COLORS OF THE THIRTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

Yesterday, Mayor Opdyke received from Lieut.-Col. J. J. Walsh, of the Thirty-sixth regiment New-York Volunteers, the colors of that organization, which had been received from the City authorities on its departure to the field. Several officers of the regiment accompanied the Lieutenant-Colonel. The colors consisted of National and City flags and two guidons, and were, by direction of the Mayor, deposited in the Governor's Room.

RECRUITING IN THIS CITY.

Since the beginning of the present month about 1,100 men have been mustered into the United States service, under the direction of Lieut.-Col. Reeve. Two hundred and fifty of the number were veteran volunteers, and only twenty-five recruits joined old regiments. The number of men entering the service from this City will not vary far from 1,000 per month.

ARRIVAL OF DETACHMENTS FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

For the past week several detachments of men from the regiments of Eastern States have passed through this City on their way from the Army of the Potomac to take charge of the drafted men designed for their respective regiments. They report to Gen. Canby for information and transportation. The detachment for one of the Eastern States comprised a Brigadier-General and thirty commissioned officers.

THE ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

Yesterday morning the above regiment, commanded by Col. Ferguson, which has been quartered since the riots in the Colored Church, opposite the Police Headquarters, was sent to Fort Schuyler, where it will do garrison duty for the present. The regiment was raised in Herkimer and Otsego Counties, and entered the service for three years.

THE WOUNDING OF COL. JARDINE.

A number of military officers and citizens, interested in the matter, having seen and read the complimentary letter of Gen. Wool to Col. Winslow, of the Fifth regiment New-York Volunteers, dated July 23, 1863, are anxious to be informed why it happened that Col. Jardine was abandoned to the hands of the mob. It will be recollected that Capt. Putnam, with a few men, went gallantly forward to the protection of Col. Jardine, else very likely he would have been killed outright.

A Presentation to Col. Varian, of the Eighth Regiment N. Y. N. G.

Thursday evening, at the Seventh-av. Arsenal, the officers and members of the Eighth regiment N. Y. N. G. presented to their Colonel, Joshua M. Varian, an elegant sword, sash and belt. The entire regiment, also a large number of friends, including many ladies, were present on the occasion. The presentation speech was made by Capt. Blauvelt, who in appropriate terms referred to the military career of Col. Varian, and paid a fitting eulogy to his soldierly promptness and ability. Col. Varian, on receiving the gift, responded in a feeling and apposite manner, and briefly sketched the history of the regiment, and his connection with it since its formation. The sword itself is of the best steel, inclosed in a solid silver scabbard, with gold trimmings and mountings. The scabbard is beautifully chased, and bears the following inscription:

"Presented to Col. Joshua M. Varian, Eighth Regiment, N. Y. S. N. G., by the officers and members of his command, in testimony of their respect for him as a brave soldier and worthy citizen.

July 30, 1863."

The hilt is of carved ivory, and on the end is set a beautiful carbuncle. The whole is inclosed in a magnificent ebony case, richly ornamented with mother-of-pearl. The gift was imported from Paris by Schuyler, Hartley & Graham, of this City, and is valued at $1,000. The sword was to have been accompanied with a series of resolutions, expressive of the sentiments of the regiment and carefully engrossed on parchment, but for some unforeseen circumstance that portion of the presentation was omitted at the time.

Gen. Sandford and other distinguished military officers were present and responded to toasts and sentiments, which were given during the festivities in the private rooms below. Before retiring from the main hall, Gen. Sandford addressed the regiment, after which the company indulged in a festive dance, the music having been furnished by the regimental band. The enjoyments of the evening were kept up till a late hour, and every one went away perfectly satisfied with the evening's entertainment.

Arrival of Drafted Men from New-Haven.

FORTY OF THEM ESCAPE.

Yesterday morning, on the arrival at Peck-slip of the steamer *Continental*, from New-Haven, having on board 117 conscripts and substitutes, forty of the number made their escape. Others attempted to do so, but were foiled in their plans.

Thursday night, at 9 o'clock, the conscripts and substitutes were marched under a strong guard from Camp Conscript, about one mile from New-Haven, to the steamer, on which they embarked. They were all in uniform, and during the passage none of them manifested any intention to escape. As many of them were substitutes, they were well provided with funs. The amounts they received from drafted men to take their places varied from $200 to $300. Immediately after the *Continental* came into Peck-slip, these men scattered. The officers in charge of them placed the guard at their disposal at the gangways and upper decks to prevent their escape. Many of the men, however, invented the most novel modes of egress. Some of them went into the water-closets of the steamer, and dived into the water below, where they swam quietly under the paddles, and reached a portion of the dock not under the surveillance of the guard. Others procured from the laborers on and about the pier civic clothing, threw off their uniforms, and jumped from the vessel.

The officers in charge were Capts. Davis and Bacatch and Lieut. Rockwood, who had as assistants six privates of the Fourteenth Connecticut Volunteers. Sixty of the conscripts were marched to the Park Barracks, and will be sent to Washington to-day.

A Correction.

Headquarters Ninth Regiment,
No. 510 Broadway, New-York, July 30, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Sir: In your morning's issue of the 28th inst. you make a statement that a certain McMahon, of Jardine's Zouaves, shot a man in Albany. Also, in your account of the killing of a man on Staten Island, about a week since, was published as the act of the Hawkins Zouaves. In both of these instances your reporter was in error. At the time of the occurrence on Staten Island none of our men were in the party, and McMANUS, who shot the man in Albany, is not a member of the Ninth regiment.

Hoping that you will publish this correction, I remain your obedient servant,

WM. G. BARNETT,
Lieut.-Col. Com. Ninth N. Y. V.

The Riot in the Vicinity of the Seventh-avenue Arsenal.

SURGEON GILBERT'S REPORT—THE LIST OF CASUALTIES.

Annexed is the report of H. S. GILBERT, who has charge of the men wounded in the vicinity of the Seventh-avenue Arsenal during the late riot. Surgeon GILBERT has given his entire attention to the patients, and no pains have been spared to make them comfortable.

To Major-Gen. Charles W. Sandford:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to report the following casualties in the several engagements in the vicinity of the Arsenal during the riot, and were brought in and placed under treatment by me. None but soldiers and a few citizens wounded by the rioters were brought to the Arsenal for treatment.

There has been one killed and 42 wounded. There were 20 with gun-shot wounds.

Four with fracture of the skull.

One with a fracture of the fibula.

The rest lacerated and contused wounds, and some bruises—most were of a very serious nature, and some will probably prove fatal; yet I am happy to say that the mortality, in view of the dangerous character of the wounds, will be light. The patients are all comfortably cared for, and most are rapidly convalescing. I have also attended about thirty-five patients in the Medical Department.

According to your expressed wish and my duty, I have rendered every attention to the wounded and sick, and have endeavored to make them as comfortable as possible, under the circumstances.

I append a list of the wounded, so that you may see to what regiments they belong, as well as the nature of their wounds.

I would take this opportunity to acknowledge the efficient services of Dr. J. W. POWELL during the first day of the riot, and Dr. THOMPSON, who has kindly assisted during the week; also to Brig.-Gen. FAUBLL and his officers for the favors rendered, and to the officers of the division staff for the facilities which aided me in providing for the comfort of the sick and wounded.

Respectfully submitted,
H. S. GILBERT, M. D., Post Surgeon.

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1863.

SCHEDULE ACCOMPANYING.

Major Feating, of your staff—lacerated wound on the head, and fractures of the skull.

Henry Clay, Co. A, 12th artillery—gunshot wound in the arm, and lacerated wound on the head.

—. Grand, Co. B, 31st Regulars—contused wounds.

Michael Joyce, 31st Regulars—contused wounds.

Alfred Skinner, 178th Regulars—contused wounds.

Joseph Rutger—gunshot wound in face and head.

Godfrey Browenstein, Co. C, 12th artillery—fractured fibula.

John Smith, Co. A, 9th Regulars—contused wounds.

Alex. Tait, Co. G, 13th cavalry—lacerated wound of the nose.

S. Jenassee, 8th Regulars—lacerated wound and fracture of the skull, and gunshot wound in the arm.

Joseph Barber, Co. A, 9th Regulars—gunshot wound in head and contused wounds on the face.

John C. Henry, Co. A, 25th Regulars—gunshot wound in the head; since died.

Wm. Taylor, Co. G, 9th Regulars—contused wounds on the head.

Henry Maltsey, Co. A, 1st Regulars—contused wounds on the head.

Martin Woods, Co. A, 31st Regulars—contused wounds on the head.

John Lucas, Co C, 12th artillery—contused wounds on the head.

Charles Stoltz, 17th Regulars—contused wounds on the head.

August Seigert, Co. H, 7th Regulars—lacerated wound on head.

F. Fitzgerald, Co. B, 12th artillery—contused wound on head.

Daniel Galvin, Co. A, 12th artillery—contusion of the brain, from blows on the head.

James McLane, 17th Regulars—contused wound on the head.

C. Sneiker, Co. A, 8th Regulars—contusion.

John E. Harrington, 8th artillery—gunshot wound in the arm.

Citizen—gunshot wound in the arm.

Samuel Stein—contused wound in the head.

— Neil, 11th regiment—gunshot wound in the head.

Robert Callaghan, Co. C, 8th regiment—gunshot wound in leg.

A member of 11th regiment—gunshot wound in foot.

Dennis Mullein—gunshot wound in the head.

There are also five men wounded in the head, and one has fractured ribs. I regret to say their names were not furnished me before having been sent to the hospital and their homes.

The balance were citizens who received their injuries from the rioters, except one who was shot in the arm, one in the groin, one fracture of the skull, one injury of the hips. The others received minor injuries.

H. S. GILBERT, Surgeon.

CRICKET.

St. George's Club vs. New-York Club.

These Clubs met together on Thursday for the first time in five years in a friendly contest of cricket. The match was between the second elevens of the two Clubs, and took place on the St. George's ground, Hoboken; and it being a one-day's match, it was decided in favor of St. George by the result of the first innings, which was not finished till near sunset, the game standing 184 to 89.

St. George went first to the wickets about 11 o'clock, in the persons of Messrs. Ford and D. Wright; the latter was soon disposed of by a full pitched ball, and Mr. Kendall took his place, when some spirited play took place for a long time, Mr. Ford retiring for 17, in which was a 3 and 3 2s; Mr. Van Buren succeeded, and Mr. Kendall soon after retired for 24, among which were a 5, 4 and 4 2s, all got by remarkably fine play; young Geo. Wright joined Mr. Van Buren, who was run out after obtaining a well got 13, in which were a 3 and a couple of 2s; Mr. Clirehugh came on and assisted Wright in running up the score in very spirited style, and retired after getting a 14 on the bulletin in good style; Messrs. Houghton and Mackie did not do much, but Mr. Vanderlip assisted Wright for some time in running up the score, and only retired after getting a 5 and 5 2s on the score-book by good cricket, Wright bringing out his bat for half a hundred and four, in which were 2 4s, 6 3s and 4 2s, by his usual fine display of cricket—39 etceteras were added to the runs from the bat.

The New-Yorkers sent in Seely and Hall, who played carefully, but some of the others had not their usual success and the only double figures made, were by Hall and Parker for 12 each. Mr. Kendall's bowling and Mr. Vanderlip's long-stopping were the principal features in the general good fielding of St. George; and the innings closed for only 69 from the bat and 20 etceteras. The match was a very pleasant one, and both parties partook of a substantial dinner in the club house. A large number of other cricketers were also present to witness the match.

THE FOLLOWING IS THE SCORE.

ST. GEORGE—FIRST INNINGS.		NEW-YORK—FIRST INNINGS.	
Ford b. Tyler	17	Seely b. G. Wright	9
D. Wright b. Bull	1	Hall b. Haughton	12
Kendall b. Tyler	24	Robinson b. G. Wright	5
Van Buren run out	13	Tyler c. Kendall, b. Haughton	7
G. Wright, not out	54	J. Suydam c. Vanderlip, b. Kendall	4
Clirehugh c. and b. Tyler	14	Parkin, run out	12
Mumford b. Tyler	0	Plumer b. Kendall	3
Houghton b. Suydam	1	Bull b. Kendall	8
S. Mackie b. Tyler	4	Beach b. Kendall	1
Vanderlip c. Robinson, b. Tyler	18	Clarender run out	6
C. Mackie b. Tyler	2	Maddock, not out	2
Wides 31, byes 5, leg byes 2, no ball 1	39	Wides 11, byes 9	20
Total	184	Total	89

UMPIRE—For St. George, H. Wright; for New-York, J. Higham.

THE TURF.

TROTTING MATCH AT FASHION COURSE.

Another contest took place yesterday between the three road horses, *Wm. Miner*, *Biddy McGee* and *Thunder*, for a purse and stake, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagons.

The horses were pretty evenly matched, *Biddy* being rather the favorite, and coming in first by a couple of lengths in the first heat; but on account of her driver breaking the rules of the Course by crossing the other horses from the outside to the inside place, and thus taking the pole, the Judges decided to distance *Biddy*, and the other horses were placed, as they came over the score, *Thunder* first by four lengths. The three remaining heats were won by *Miner*, who came in three lengths ahead of *Thunder* on the second heat, and won the two other heats easily by half-a-dozen lengths.

RECAPITULATION.

At the Fashion Pleasure Grounds: Trotting match Friday, July 31; purse and stake, $100; mile heats, best three in five, to wagons.

B. Daniels names s. s. Wm. Miner	3	1	1	1
J. White names gr. g. Thunder	2	2	2	2
A. Sheehan names br. m. Biddy McGee	Dist'd.			

Time—3:07—3:02—3:08—3:06.

Gen. Butler's Trot Against Dutchman's Time on the Fashion Course To-day.

The great match, in which *Gen. Butler* is backed by his owner to beat *Dutchman's* celebrated time of three miles under saddle in 7:32½—*Butler* to go in harness—is exciting extraordinary attention in turf circles, as well as on the part of the public generally. It is twenty-four years since that wonderful feat was performed. Great interest is felt in the result, and not a few say, that because *Flora Temple* could not equal it, no other horse can; but even bets are freely offered by *Butler's* friends that he will win to-day.

The Flushing cars are advertised to carry all who are likely to attend.

The Saratoga Running Races.

The proprietors of the Long Island race courses, have determined to give a week's rest to the trotters, and in the meantime, about every one connected with the trotting and racing turf, will go in a body to Saratoga, where the running races will commence on Monday and last four days, under the management of Mr. JOHN MORRISSEY. Besides all the horses which ran at the Paterson, Philadelphia, and Centreville races, quite a number of other celebrated fast ones will contend, some of which have been brought from Canada and the Southwest. The Sunday evening boat *Francis Skiddy*, for Troy, will take up a large company of the leading turfmen, and the racing meeting will be one of the greatest events which has taken place at Saratoga in some years.

Additional Claims for Damages Caused During the Riot.

The following additional claims for damages caused during the riot were filed with the Comptroller to-day:

William Florence, clothing destroyed at Allerton's Hotel	$350 00
Benton H. Martin, personal property	335 00
John J. Nestell, repairs to No. 12 Suffolk-street	96 00
Robert Paton, No. 1,184½ Broadway, office furniture	132 00
John Turner, No. 74 Roosevelt-street, shaving saloon	328 25
Moses Loewenstein, No. 138 Greenwich-street, furniture, &c	1,055 00
Bartholomew Green, loss of horse	175 00
Michael Devoy, corner Sixth-avenue and Avenue D, loss of goods and damages to building	914 90
Samuel Roener, No. 161 Greenwich-street, stock of boots and shoes, about	3,200 00
Duncan S. Fowler, No. 464 Grand-street, same	789 30
Ann Tice, No. 74 Roosevelt-street, loss of building	5,250 00
Jacob Brutl, No. 532 Grand-street, clothing and cash	373 45
Abraham D. Meyer, One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, near Third-avenue, lumber, &c	900 01
F. Hedler, No. 187½ Division-street, furniture, &c	411 12
Nathaniel M. Freeman, Yorkville, office furniture, &c	215 00
James Weller and Benj. Demarest, destruction of grocery corner of Eighth-street and Third-avenue	5,517 77
Thomas Mann, No. 147 East Twenty-eighth-street, furniture, &c	402 00
John Keefe, No. 212 East Twenty-first-street, contents of bakery	800 00
Henry M. Connett, watch and cash—street attack	60 00
Allen G. Newman, loss of building No. 1,180 Broadway	3,500 00
Thos. Egan, No. 115 First-avenue, tailor's stock	559 62
Onderdonk & Capron, No. 1,180 Broadway, machine shop	8,353 05
Martins & Ouvrier, piano-forte manufacturers, No. 32 East Houston-street	300 00
Solomon Goldschmidt, No. 17 Rector-street, bar-room, &c	410 50
William Biermann, No. 1,182 Broadway, boot and shoe store	1,920 84
Abraham Ackerman, No. 680 Greenwich-street, carpenter's tools and materials	216 02
Washington M. Thurman, No. 318 West Twenty-second-street, street attack, watch, &c	137 25
F. Bernhardt, No. 238 Avenue A, chairs, curtains, &c	25 50
Christian Ohle, No. 205 East Thirty-fourth-street, clothing, bedding, &c	750 00
Michael Jost, No. 227 Avenue A, stock in shaving-saloon	715 50
John G. Petrie, No. 222 avenue A, clothing	149 60
Mrs. Jane Boyd, No. 344 Second-avenue, furniture	460 22
Hannah L. Schlesinger, repairs to No. 96 West Thirty-second-street	270 90
Theodore Kruse, No. 2 Batavia-street, barber's stock	205 25
Geo. Hahn, No. 18 Rector-street, tobacco and cigars	295 00
Henry Y. Sherman, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street and Third-avenue, scroll and turned work, &c	3,160 00
Alex. Muller, Harlem, boots and shoes	606 00
Wm. Johnson, No. 54 Greene-street, furniture	90 00
Elisha McAlwater, No. 147 East Twenty-eighth-street, damage to building, loss of rents, &c	3,223 25
Hamlet Moore, No. 2 Batavia-street, furniture	719 75
William Taylor, No. 62 Roosevelt-street, furniture and clothing	1,136 00
Henry Beverley, No. 76 Roosevelt-street	9,153 86
Samuel Christie, Harlem, tools, &c	316 95
Wm. H. Vandeveer, Harlem, furniture, &c	2,825 44
John J. Trite, No. 155 West Forty-third-street, repairs, to cost	16 75
N. Taylor, attorney for A. M. Eastman, of New-Hampshire, arms taken from armory on Second-avenue	48,914 80
Joseph Hecht, No. No. 229 avenue A, watch, cash, spoons, &c	186 80
Edward G. Trasel, personal property destroyed at house corner Broadway and Twenty-ninth-street	800 26
Stephen Messereau, No. 115 Perry-street, tools in armory on Second-avenue	106 41
Franz Wagner, No. 222 Avenue A, clothing	121 60
H. C. Rothe, same, furniture and stock of saloon	1,480 00
Henry Wisendanger, No. 16 Catherine-street, boots and shoes	1,806 52
Percival P. Lawson, No. 165 Bleecker-street, street attack, watch and clothing	115 00
Catherine O'Connor, No. 195 East Thirty-fifth-street, shot at No. 176 East Thirty-fourth-street	100 00
Stephen W. Jones, Jr., and Henry H. Jones, No. 429 West Sixteenth-street, soap manufactory, stock, &c	5,295 82
David J. Whitney, No. 184½ East Twenty-first-street, pictures and clothing	266 00
Jonathan Hanson, Harlem, buildings	21,775 00
Louis Bermann, stock of bier saloon, No. 116 Third-avenue	274 95
Nathan Davidson, street attack	127 00
William Leppman, No. 424 Third-avenue, stock of cloths and clothing	3,261 01
B. M. Quimby, Broadway, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets, stock of fancy store	5,059 80
J. B. Voorhees, No. 1,184 Broadway, paintings, clothing, &c	3,721 00
A. Tracy Arnold, No. 22 West Twenty-ninth-street, books, furniture, &c	2,913 50
Mrs. John T. Bancroft, No. 1,184 Broadway, furniture, books, paintings, &c	10,715 09
Robert McQuhae, No. 681 Third-avenue, furniture, &c	750 00
Wm. Webb, No. 95 West Thirty-second-street, paintings and furniture	124 00
James T. Hewitt, No. 22 West Twenty-ninth-street, clothing	302 75
John Brower, damages to Hamilton House, Broadway and Twenty-eighth-street	250 00
Total	$164,692 90
Amount heretofore reported	451,266 01
Full total	$615,958 91

Late yesterday afternoon, 214 claims of colored persons came in. They were made out by the lawyer officiating at the place where aid is given out to the colored people. These claims were laid over to be added in to-day's account. Exclusive of those, 214 claims have been filed—making 428 altogether.

Letter to the Clergy and Laity from Bishop Potter.

ORDER OF SERVICES TO BE USED ON NATIONAL THANKSGIVING.

The following letter has been addressed by Bishop POTTER to the clergy and laity of New-York in regard to the day for national thanksgiving, the 6th of this month, with the order of services he recommends:

To the Clergy and Laity of the Diocese of New-York:

DEAR BRETHREN: The President of the United States having recommended that Thursday, the 6th day of August next, be set apart to be observed as a day for National thanksgiving, praise and prayer to Almighty God, on account of the signal favor recently vouchsafed to the efforts put forth in defence of our beloved country; and having suggested that our thanksgivings be accompanied with fervent prayer for all those who have been bereaved, or in any way afflicted in the course of the present deplorable rebellion, I beg to call your attention to that recommendation of our Chief Magistrate, and to express the hope that in your respective places of worship you will assemble on the day above mentioned, to render the homage due to the Divine Majesty for gracious interpositions in the nation's behalf, and to implore the blessing of Almighty God upon all our public councils and efforts, and His grace and consolation for all those who are in any way afflicted or distressed through the calamities of war.

The order of services recommended to be used on this occasion will be appended to this letter.

Praying God to give you His blessing, I remain,
Your affectionate friend and brother in Christ,
HORATIO POTTER, Bishop of New-York.

JULY 22, 1863.

ORDER OF SERVICES RECOMMENDED BY THE BISHOP, TO BE USED IN THE DIOCESE OF NEW-YORK, ON THURSDAY, AUG. 6, 1863.

The service shall be that prescribed for the 6th day of August, except where it is hereby otherwise appointed.

Immediately before the General Thanksgiving shall be said the Special Prayers heretofore appointed to be used during the present National troubles, together with the prayer "for persons under affliction."

After the General Thanksgiving shall be said this collect which followeth:

O, Almighty God, the Sovereign Commander of all the world, in whose hand is power and might, which none is able to withstand, we bless and magnify Thy great and glorious name for the late happy success of our efforts in defence of our country, the whole glory whereof we ascribe to Thee who art the only giver of victory. And we beseech Thee give us grace to improve these great mercies to Thy glory, the advancement of Thy gospel, the honor of our country, and, as much as in us lieth, to the good of all mankind. And we beseech Thee give us such a sense of these Thy mercies, as may engage us to a true thankfulness, such as may appear in our lives, by an humble, holy and obedient walking before Thee all our days, through Jesus Christ our Lord; to Whom, with Thee and the Holy Spirit, be all glory and honor, world without end. Amen.

The Collect, Epistle and Gospel for the occasion is that for the Ninth Sunday after Trinity.

Death of a Popular Actor.

At five o'clock on Thursday afternoon Mr. WM. REYNOLDS, who for many years has been attached to Wallack's Theatre, went, in company with a party of ladies, to bathe, at Cliffwood, N. J., opposite Keyport. He left the ladies at the beach and proceeded to the long dock, where he removed his clothes and put on his bathing dress, and went in the water from the dock. As he did not make his appearance for some time, the ladies, fearful that some accident had befallen him, gave the alarm. A gentleman proceeded to the dock, where he found Mr. REYNOLDS' clothing, but all traces of his person had disappeared. It is supposed he must have drowned whilst in a cramp. At the time of the Keyport boat leaving, yesterday morning, the body had not been recovered.

Mr. REYNOLDS was a native of Philadelphia, and was about 32 years of age. As an actor, he was generally cast for light comedy and "walking gentleman" parts. He was a general favorite with the public, and his loss will be much regretted by a large circle of personal friends, as well as the theatre goers. He was announced to appear in the company engaged by the Florences for the short season at Wallack's Theatre this Summer.

Music in Central Park.

The Central Park Commissioners announce that there will be music at the Central Park, on the Mall, to-day, at 4 o'clock P. M., by the Central Park Band, under the leadership of H. B. DODWORTH, if the weather is fine. The following is the programme:

	PART I.	
1.	Central Park March	H. B. Dodworth
2.	Overture—"Le den et la Bayader"	Auber
3.	Song—"Kathleen Mavourneen"	Crouch
4.	"Charivari" Pot Pourri	Hamm
	PART II.	
5.	Grand March—"The Triumph"	Bilse
6.	Overture—"Military"	Mendelsshon
7.	Aria et Finale, from "La Juive"	Halevy
8.	Larghetto, from the Symphony in D, No. 2	Beethoven
	PART III.	
9.	Quickstep—"Roof Stone"	Basquit
10.	Melange from "Satanella"	Balfe
11.	"Katy Did" Polka	Jullien
12.	Wilhelmsbad Season Gallop	Heller
	National Pot Pourri.	

The Rioters at the General Sessions.

The August Term of the Court of General Sessions will commence on Monday next, before Recorder HOFFMAN. The Recorder, the District-Attorney and the Clerks of the Court, were anticipating a light month's work, and had made arrangements for spending a pleasant time in the country, but the riot in this City has upset their calculations, and furnished them with the largest criminal calendar of any month during the year. The District-Attorney intends to bring up the chief rioters for immediate trial, and with the well-known character of Recorder HOFFMAN for dispatching business, the community may rest assured that before the end of the Term a good number of the vagabonds will be doing the State service within the walls of a prison.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CLOSING OF THE ASTOR LIBRARY.—The Astor Library will close to-day, for four weeks, or until Monday morning, the 31st of August. Ever since the library opened it has been the custom to give the Superintendent and librarians a vacation during the month of August, which affords an opportunity to make any repairs that may be necessary, and also to arrange and dust the books. During the vacation, all the alcoves will be thoroughly cleaned, and each book in the library taken down and dusted. The library now contains nearly 132,000 volumes. Since the rebellion broke out, the additions in the way of books have not been large, but the periodicals are all kept up, and a considerable number of works of art have been added. There has been no perceptible falling off in the attendance at the library since the war broke out. The average attendance during this month has been from 150 to 200 persons per day.

AN "OPEN LETTER."—Rev. Dr. R. WIECHOREK, of this City, has published, in German, a scathing and sarcastic address, or "Open Letter," to Herr Archbishop HUGHES of New-York, concerning his late address to the "men called rioters." He excoriates the Archbishop and his speech without mercy, yet with a grim Teutonic humor that is quite irresistible. The "Open Letter" was first published in the New-Yorker *Demokrat*, where it excited great attention, and, we understand, it has now been translated into English.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE—NEW-ENGLAND SOLDIER'S RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., will preach at the rooms of the New-England Soldier's Relief Association, No. 194 Broadway, Sunday afternoon, Aug. 2. Services at 3 P. M. The public are cordially invited. Religious services every Sabbath afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

HARLEM RAILROAD EXCURSION TICKETS.—The managers of the Harlem Railroad will, on and after Monday next, issue excursion tickets, entitling the purchaser to pass between any two points on the road at greatly reduced rates.

LAW REPORTS.

Important Decision as to Income Tax.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT, JULY 20.

Before Chief Justice Nelson.

James Cushing, Jr., vs. Edgar Ketcham, James Davis and George Good.—NELSON, C. J.—This bill is filed against the Collector and Deputies under the Internal Revenue act of 1st July, 1862, and amendments thereto, by the plaintiff, to restrain them from the collection of an income tax, under and by virtue of the act, upon dividends arising from stocks held in the Adams Express Company. The act of 1862, besides the income tax, imposed a stamp duty upon packages of every description, received by Express Companies for transportation. (§105.) The 10th section of the amendatory act, March 3, 1863, provides, "that on and after the 1st April, 1863, any person or persons, &c., carrying on or doing any express business, shall, in lieu of the tax and stamp duties imposed by the existing laws, be subject to and pay a duty of two per centum on the gross amount of all the receipts of such express business," &c., "and all acts and parts of acts, inconsistent therewith, are hereby repealed."

It is claimed, on the part of the plaintiff, that the previous existing law imposing the income duty for the year 1862 is repealed by this section, and that the tax fell with it.

The 90th section of the Act of 1862 imposes an income tax of three or five per centum, depending upon the amount of income subject to the tax.

The 91st section enacts among other things, "that the duty herein provided for shall be assessed and collected upon the income for the year ending the 31st of December next preceding the time for levying and collecting said duty, that is to say, on the 1st day of May, 1863, and in each year thereafter;" and the 92d section declares "that the duties on incomes herein imposed shall be due and payable on or before the 30th day of June, in the year 1863," &c.

The substance and import of these sections are, that the tax is imposed on the income of the year 1862, is to be levied 1st May, 1863, and is made payable on or before the 1st June following. It must be admitted, therefore, that at the time of the passage of the amendatory act, 3d March, 1863, the duty had neither been levied, nor become payable. It was simply imposed by law, to be thereafter levied and collected at the periods mentioned. And the question is whether, in this state of the case, section ten of the amendment operated to repeal the previous provisions imposing the tax for the year 1862.

That section, as already stated, provides, "that on and after the 1st of April, 1863, any person, &c., in lieu of the tax and stamp duties imposed by existing laws, be subject to and pay a duty of two per centum," &c., "and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed."

It will be seen that the amendatory section does not begin to operate till the 1st day of April, and is wholly prospective—down to this time, the old law continued the tax on income and stamps on packages. After this period the new law applied and substituted in place of them a tax on the gross amount of the receipts of the business, and any law inconsistent with this is repealed by the repealing clause.

In order, therefore, to make this clause operate as a repeal of the provisions of the act imposing the tax for the year 1862, it must appear that the levying and collection of it for that year are inconsistent with the levying and collection of the substituted tax after the 1st of April following. I agree that the income tax for the fractional part of the year 1863, from the 1st of January to the 1st of April, falls, as there is no provision for such tax, and the income tax for the year is repealed by the substitution of another after the 1st of April. But I am unable to discover any inconsistency in the levying and collection of tax for the year 1862 with the amendatory act, and, if not, then the last clause of the tenth section cannot operate as a repeal. So far as respects the levying and collection of this tax, the law is not repealed, but continues in force.

I am of opinion, therefore, for the reasons above given, the motion for an injunction must be denied.

A Habeas Corpus Decision.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Gould.

The People, ex rel. Peter J. Johnston vs. George Ebert as to the Custody of three Children.—In the view I take of this matter, it is not necessary for me to pass upon the legality of the indentures any further than to hold that as far as the respondent Ebert is concerned, they are voluntarily and legally entered into, and that he cannot now or ever be allowed to question their validity or evade his responsibility under them.

This being so, and there being legally secured to these children a home, where the evidence shows they can be, and in all human probability will be, well provided for, and kindly and carefully brought up to some reputable mode of life, the case is one to be considered under the general equitable powers of this Court. The children are remanded to the care and custody of the respondent.

Wills Admitted.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Hon. G. J. Tucker, Surrogate.

During the past week there have been but two wills admitted to probate, that of Phœbe Scott and Mary Runyon. They contain nothing of public importance.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Lyons vs. Stoakes.—Motion denied.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monerief.

Hartley vs. Fatham et al.—Proposed case and amendments settled. Minutes of the stenographer and papers with Clerk at Chambers.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JULY 31, 1863.

$5,000	U. S. 6s, '68. Reg.	104	125	Erie Railway Pref.	103
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Reg. c.	106	100	do. s10	103
1,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Co. C.	106¼	400	Reading R. b10	109⅜
500	do.	106⅜	1000	do.	109⅜
2,000	U. S. 5s, '74. Cou.	97	1000	do.	109⅝
850	Treas. 7 3-10 ℘ c. N. Oct. & Apr.	106	200	Mich. Central R.	113
17,000	do.	106¼	200	do.	113¼
15,000	do.	106⅜	200	M. So. & N. Ind. R.	87
800	do. Feb. & Aug.	106	100	do.	87¼
1,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. c.	101	1300	do.	87⅜
12,000	do.	101½	50	do. s10	87⅜
10,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	66¼	200	do.	87½
5,000	do. b30	66⅝	250	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	115
4,000	N. C. State 6s	69	200	Ill. Cen. R. S.	112¾
25,000	Mo. State 6s	71	100	do. b10	112
6,000	Cal. State 7s	117	100	do.	112
30,000	O. & Miss. R. C.	30	50	do. s60	111¾
1,000	Erie 3d M. Bs. '83	110	100	do. b20	112
2,400	B. N. Y. & E. 1st M.	109	2000	Ill. Cen. Can. B. S.	98
2,000	Hud. River 1st m.	119	400	Clev. & Pitts.	94
6,000	Hud. R. Bs. '67	105	1200	do.	94¼
2,000	Mich. S. S. F.	108¼	200	do. s10	94⅜
1,000	do.	108½	100	do. s10	94⅜
10,000	Ill. Cen. R. B.	115	200	do. s10	94⅝
5,000	do.	115½	200	do. b30	95
3,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	90	100	Gal. & Chic. R. s30	98
5,000	Ch. & N. W. 2d M.	67	200	do.	98¼
15,000	do.	68	200	A. & T. H. R.	59
1,000	Tol. & W. 2d M.	95	100	do. b30	58½
1,000	P., F. W. & C. 1st.	107½	100	do.	58
15,000	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d.	85	200	do.	58½
5,000	Miss. & Mo. L. Gr.	57½	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	113½
5	Bank of Commerce	104	250	do.	114
50	do.	103½	100	do. b10	114½
15	St. Nicholas Bank	98	250	Chi. & R. I. R.	106
30,000	Am. Gold	128¼	100	do. b10	105½
90,000	do.	128⅜	750	do.	105¼
250	Canton Co.	30⅛	300	Mil. & P. D. C. R.	66¾
50	do.	30⅝	100	do.	67
200	do. b30	30¾	50	do.	67¼
11	Del. & H. Ca. Co.	149	150	do. s10	67
290	do.	150	100	do. s30	66
400	Cumb. Coal. Prf.	29	100	M. & P. Du C. 2d Pref.	81
400	do.	28¼	74	Del., L. & W. R.	166
100	Quicksilver Min Co.	41	300	Tol. & Wab.	81
150	do.	40½	100	do.	80¾
300	do.	40	100	Tol. & Wab. Pref.	88
50	Min. Mining Co.	85	500	P., F. W. & C. R.	76
50	do. b10	85	50	do.	76½
100	Bucks Co. Ld. Co.	1⅜	500	do.	76¼
225	Pacific Mail	236	100	do. b30	76⅜
50	do. s10	236	7	do.	75
500	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	127	100	A. & T. H. R. P.	85
400	do.	126¾	50	do.	84¼
100	do. b10	126½	200	do.	84½
400	do.	126⅝	100	do. b10	84⅝
500	do. b20	126⅜	231	Chic. & N. W. R.	35
2500	Harlem Railroad	122	600	do.	35⅜
1000	do.	122¾	150	do.	35¼
1000	do.	123	200	Chi. & Alt. R.	80
1800	Erie R.	102	200	do.	80¼
25	do.	102¼	250	Chic. & Alt. Pref.	96
600	do. b10	102⅜	16	do.	95
650	do.	101¾	100	Miss & Mo. R.	26⅝
50	Hud. River R.	146	100	do. b30	26¾

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81 Co.	106	50	Mich. Cen. R.	114½
20,000	U. S. 6s. 1-yr. c. N.	99¼	600	M. So. & N. Ind.	88¼
20,000	Mo. St. 6s	71	500	do.	88⅜
6,000	Virginia St. 6s	61½	250	do.	88½
80	Grocers' Bank	105	100	do. s30	87⅜
10,000	American Gold	128¾	500	Ill. Cen. R. Sc.	112⅜
60,000	do.	128⅝	150	do.	113
16,000	do.	129	50	do. b10	113
500	Canton Co.	30⅜	300	do.	112¾
100	do. b30	31	400	M. So. & N. I. G. S.	114⅞
50	Cumb Coal Prf.	29	100	Clev. & P. R.	95½
500	do.	28¼	100	Gal. & Chi. R. s15	99¼
500	N. Y. Cen. R. ex. div.	125	100	do. b15	99⅜
25	Erie R. Pref.	104	50	do.	99⅜
250	Hudson R. R.	150¼	200	Clev. & T. R.	114
1500	Erie R.	103½	200	Chic. & R. I. R.	106
100	do.	103¼	100	do.	105¼
300	do. s10	103¼	15	do.	105½
300	do.	103⅜	200	Mil. & Pr. Du C. s10	68
100	Harlem R.	124⅜	50	P., Ft. W. & C. R.	77
20	Harlem R. Prf.	118	100	do.	76½
100	do.	120	50	do.	76⅞
500	Reading R	110	100	do. b10	77
250	do	109⅞	235	Alton & Ter. H.	69
500	do b60	110⅛	500	Chic. & N. W. R.	36⅛

PUBLIC BOARD—1 P. M.

400	Cumberland	28¼	50	Erie R. Prf.	104¼
600	do.	28	200	Hudson R. c	147
100	Canton Co. c	30	200	do.	148
200	Quartz Hill M. Co.	18	100	Mich. Cen. R.	113¾
500	Erie Railway c	102½	400	M. S. & N. I. R.	88
700	do. b3	102⅝	500	do. b3	88¼
300	do. s3	102½	200	do.	88⅛
300	do. b10	102⅝	1500	do.	88¼
200	do. s10	102⅝	100	do. s3	88¼
500	do.	102⅞	200	do. s10	88⅜
100	do. b5	102⅝	400	do. b3	88⅜
200	do. c	102⅞	200	Chi. & R. Is.	105⅜
100	Harlem R. b3	124¼	100	do. s10	105⅜
1200	do.	124⅛	200	do. s3	105⅜
400	do. s10	124¾	100	C. & N. W. R.	36
600	do. s3	124⅜	200	T. H. & Alt. P	86
1000	do. b3	125	100	do. b3	85¾
500	do.	125	100	do.	85⅞
100	N. Y. Cen. s10	127⅜			

PUBLIC BOARD—4 P. M.

$5,000	Mo. State 6s	71	100	Mich. Cen. R.	114⅛
500	Quartz Hill M. Co. s30	17⅜	100	M. S. & N. I.	88¼
800	Erie Railway	103¼	150	do. b3	88⅜
600	do. s3	103⅜	100	Ill. Cen. R.	113⅛
400	do. b3	103⅞	100	Clev. & Pitts. R.	95⅞
200	do. s13	103⅜	200	do.	95¾
850	do.	103⅞	400	Gal. & Chic. R.	99⅞
500	do. b3	104	100	do. b3	99⅝
200	do.	104⅛	200	Cleve. & Tol. R.	115
1050	do.	104	200	do. b3	115
200	do. s3	104	300	do.	114¾
150	Erie R. Pref.	105	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	106
100	do. b10	105¼	100	do. s3	106
200	Harlem R.	124¼	300	do.	106¼
500	do.	124¼	50	T. H. & Alt.	60⅜
200	do.	124⅜	100	Mil. & P. DuC. R.	68⅜
500	Reading R.	110			

FRIDAY, July 31—P. M.

The price of Gold Coin is 1 ℘ cent. higher to-day, and Exchange on London 1@1½ ℘ cent. higher than on Thursday. The wants for the Custom-house and the *short* interest made on the Street since the recent heavy decline have influenced the market this week. The export demand is about the same, (or rather less,) than last week. The Customs are over a million and a half of dollars. The Treasurer has notified $3,000,000 in Gold to be returned to the holders of 4 ℘ cent. Certificates of Deposit, after 10 days from the 29th inst., but even after this payment the accumulation of Gold from Customs will be from $4,000,000 to $5,000,000. The next considerable disbursement for interest on the Public Debt falls due Aug. 19, on the 7.30 ℘ cent. Treasury Bonds. It will amount to about $2,000,000.

There is marked ease in the supply of Money to the Stock Brokers to-day at 5@6 ℘ cent., notwithstanding the continued accumulation of United States Currency in the Treasury Office. The remittances to New-York from the interior seem to be more than equal to the subscriptions to the Popula Loan which have been running up the Treasury balance. The inward payments to-day are $1,513,500 on account of the Popular Loan, and $518,000 on 5 ℘ cent. Deposit. Of the former, $894,000 was paid in on account of the Loan Agency, and $619,500 on subscription direct at the Treasury office.

At the early Stock Board there was a sharp reaction against the New-York Road Shares. The momentary decline on Erie, Central and Harlem was equal to about 1½@2 ℘ cent. each, as compared with the closing rates of Thursday. The decline, of course, influenced the Western Shares, though not to the same extent, the principal differences being about 1 ℘ cent. each on Michigan Southern, Illinois Central and Fort Wayne and Chicago; and ½@¾ ℘ cent. on Galena, Rock Island and Prairie du Chien. Soon after the First Board adjourned, the temper of the market was reversed, and prices on the Share list generally turned upward at the 1 o'clock Public Board, and afterward on the Street. At the Second Board the sales were unusually strong to buy the New-York Roads, and, before 4 o'clock, Central sold as high as 128 ℘ cent., equal to 129½ ℘ cent., and Erie at 104 ex-dividend, these being the very highest points yet reached on the present movement; and the Western list also recovered the decline of the morning. Other descriptions closed about as follows, compared with last night. The Government Securities steady, and the State Stocks of Tennessee and Missouri firm.

	Thurs.	Frid.		Thurs.	Frid.
Gold Coin	127½	129	Harlem Pref.	116	120
U. S. 6s, 1881	106⅜	106¾	Mich. Central	115	114½
N. Y. Central	128¾	126xd	Mich. Southern	88½	88¾
Erie	103⅜	103¾	Mich. Guarant'd	115	115
Erie Preferred	105	105	Illinois Cen.	113¼	113
Hudson	149	150¼	Pittsburgh	95½	95⅛
Pacific Mail	236	237	Fort Wayne	77½	77
Harlem	124	124½	Rock Island	106⅜	106¼
Canton	31¼	31	Northwest	36½	36⅜
Prairie du Chien	67⅜	67	Galena	98¾	99¾
Treas. Cer., new	99¾	99¾	Reading	109½	110
Terre Haute	58½	59	Ill. Cen. Full pd	105	104

The *Evening Post* of this afternoon has the following figures and remarks on the Popular Loan and its Agency:

"We give below the amount of the United States five-twenty loan sold to 29th July, inclusive:

Total amount of sale through Agencies	$155,555,300
Total amount of sale through Sub-Treasurers, &c	68,717,750
Making the entire amount to this date	$224,273,050

Of the above amount, sold through the various Sub-Treasuries and Government depositories throughout the country, from 20 to 25 millions was disposed of before the agency system was fairly inaugurated and in successful practical working. In addition to this a very large proportion of the balance was sold as a consequence of the extensive publicity given the loan by the agents. These two facts, taken in connection, bring us to the suggestive conclusion that four times as many bonds have been sold through the present system, directly and indirectly, as the Government itself, with all its powerful and far-reaching machinery, has been able to dispose of.

Nothing could speak more powerfully than this in favor of Mr. CHASE'S mode of placing the loan. And when we consider the additional opportunities possessed by private agents of popularizing it through direct contact with the masses of the people, any question as to the great advantages of the present system must be effectually settled, particularly when it is remembered that no large Government loan in this country or in Europe was ever negotiated at so small an expense."

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares. The Bank of the Republic has declared a half-yearly Dividend of 4 ℘ cent, payable 10th August. The Manhattan Bank has declared 4 ℘ cent., half-yearly, also payable 10th August:

New-York	116	Hanover	97
Mechanics'	112	Irving	91
Union	113	Metropolitan	110
Phœnix	106	Market	98
North River	105	Continental	94
National	105	St. Nicholas	98
State of New-York	101	Marine	145
Commerce	103¼	Imp. & Traders'	109
Am. Exchange	107	Manufac. & Mer.	97

The following bids were made for the Railway Mortgages. The auction sale of $100,000 Stonington Railroad First Mortgage of 1878 6 ℘ Cents, netted 105⅜ ℘ cent.:

N. Y. Cen 6s	106	Al. & T. H. firsts	103
N. Y. Cen. real estate	102	A. & T. H. 2ds pref.	95
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64	102	Al. & T. H. 2ds Inc.	87
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	115	Chic. & N. W. S. F.	105
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76	130	Chi. & N. W. 1sts, 2d ser.	89¾
Erie thirds, '83	110	Chi. & N. W. 2ds	68
Erie fourths, '80	107	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	77
Erie fifths, '88	104	Tol. & Wab. firsts	104
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1sts, '77	109	Tol. & Wab. seconds	94¾
Hud. R. firsts, '69	115	Gal. & Chic. firsts	103½
Hud. R. sec'ds, S. F. '85	118	Gal. & Chic. 2ds	105
Hud. R. thirds, '75	119	Chi. & R. I. firsts	105
Hud. R. conv., '67	105	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	107½
Mich. C. new 1sts, '82	120	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts	107½
Chi., B. & Q. firsts	115	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds	102
Mich. S. seconds	101½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds	85
M. S. & N. Ind. S. F.	108¾	Clev. & Pitts. fourths	83
Ill. Cen., '75	115	Miss. & Mo. L. G.	58

The Port Huron and Lake Michigan Railroad Company has been reorganized, with A. G. JEROME as President, and D. OGDEN BRADLEY as Secretary and Treasurer, and now proposes to complete its line from Port Huron, in St. Clair County, Michigan, to its junction with the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway in Shiawassa County, being 96 miles of road, on which nearly $2,000,000 was expended in 1857, but upon which the work has since been suspended. Being a virtual extension of the Grand Trunk road of Canada, and said to be on a more direct line than any of the other Michigan roads between New-York and the Great West, it is believed the road will prove of value to the business public.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, held last Saturday, it was resolved to convert the second mortgage bonds into a 6 ℘ cent. preferred stock, at the rate of $1,200 for each bond carrying over-due coupons.

The following is an official statement of the business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, New-York, during the month of July:

Receipts during the month:		
On account of Customs	$4,724,075 99	
On account of Loans	33,350,213 46	
On account of Internal Rev	2,109,748 33	
On account of Trans. & Miss.	221,207 44	
On account of Patent Fees	4,761 10	
On account of P.O. Departm't	586,270 14	$40,996,276 45
Debits, balance June 30	489,295 16	$40,996,276 45
Treasury Drafts	$32,180,744 08	
Post-office Drafts	294,980 37	$32,965,020 61
July 31, 1863—Balance		$8,031,255 84
By balance, Cr., dis. ac'nts	$23,587,753 32	
By receipts during the month	35,653,496 44	$59,241,249 76
To payments		38,661,664 56
Balance		$20,579,585 20
By balance, Cr., Interest Accounts		$3,897,065 51
To payments		1,658,333 58
Balance		$2,238,731 93
By receipts for Customs in the month of July, 1863		$4,724,075 99
By receipts for Customs in the month of July, 1862		7,126,000 00
Decrease in July, 1863		2,401,924 01
By balance, Cr., Bullion and Expense Account for Assay Office		$46,798 53
By Coin received during the month	$88,041 04	
By Fine Bars, during the m'th	87,839 95	175,880 99
Total		$222,679 52
To payments in Coin	$65,025 58	
To payments in Fine Bars	90,811 08	155,836 66
Balance		$66,842 86
By funds in hand, in Assistant Treasurer's Office	$30,269,174 62	
By funds in hand, in Assay Office	65,407 61	$30,334,582 23
By Fine Bars, in Assay Office	6,655 41	
By unparted Bullion in Assay Office	202,513 00	209,168 41
Total		$30,543,750 64
Less temporary Loan to be reimbursed and due Depositors		1,646,618 41
Balance		$28,897,132 23

The following is a statement of the business at the United States Assay Office at New-York, for the month ending July 31, 1863:

Deposits of Gold:		
Foreign Coins	$12,000	
Foreign Bullion	18,000	
United States Bullion	89,000	$119,000 00
Deposits of Silver, including purchases:		
Foreign Coins	10,000	
Foreign Bullion	7,500	
United States Bullion, (contained in Gold)	1,800	
United States Bullion, (old Coins)	8,000	
U. S. Bullion (Lake Superior)	700	28,000 00
Total deposits, payable in bars	78,000	
Total deposits, payable in Coins	69,000	$147,000 00
Gold Bars stamped		87,536 37
Transmitted to U. S. Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage		137,991 69

The Imports of Foreign Dry Goods, at the port of New-York, week ending July 30, were $1,228,758 against $2,495,530 same week last year, and $478,138 the corresponding week of 1861. The following is the summary for the Week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	1,338	$503,568	468	$145,100	563	$193,785
Mf. of Cot'n	291	77,188	49	16,664	54	11,720
Mf. of Silk	226	186,764	64	89,372	39	42,259
Mf. of Flax	460	110,687	323	43,465	91	26,642
Miscellan's	559	56,983	—	—	5	3,118
Total	2,874	$934,187	904	$294,601	692	$278,523
		294,601				934,187
Total entered		$1,228,788	Total marketed			$1,212,680

The Broadway Insurance Company (with a surplus of $78,200) has declared a dividend of 5 ℘ cent., free from tax, payable Aug. 3.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, July 31, 1863—6 P. M.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 19 bbls. Ashes, 9,242 bbls. Flour, and 300 bbls. Corn Meal, 8,447 bushels Oats, 418 pkgs. Provisions, and 301 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 50 bbls. Pots, at $8 87½ ℘ 100 ℔s. Pearls continue scarce and quiet, at $8 87½ ℘ 100 ℔s.

COTTON—Is in good demand, but at irregular prices, Middlings ranging from 61c.@63c. ℘ ℔. Sales and resales since our last 2,300 bales, chiefly within the range.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less active, and prices have been generally a shade lower. Sales, since our last, 9,400 bbls., including Superfine State and Western, at $4@$4 35; poor to choice extra State at $4 80@$5 25, chiefly at $4 90@$5; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 35@$5 55 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State and Western	$4 00	@	$4 35
Extra State	4 80	@	5 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	4 80	@	6 90
Extra Ohio round-hoop, ship'g br'ds	5 35	@	5 55
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 60	@	6 90
Extra Genesee	5 30	@	6 90
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 55	@	8 75

Southern Flour continues heavy and drooping; sales since our last, 870 bbls., at $5 80@$6 50 for poor to good superfine; $6 55@$8 for fancy to choice brands, and $8@$9 for very superior family brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is quiet and depressed; sales, 400 bbls. Extra at $4 85@$7 25 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is in slack demand, at $3 40@$5 20 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair request, at $4@$4 05 for Jersey, $4 20 for MARSH'S Caloric, $4 25 for Atlantic Mills, and $4 35@$4 40 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales, 570 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quiet and generally depressed to-day. Desirable lots are scarce. Sales have been made of 57,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 20@$1 30; Amber Western at $1 27@$1 30; Red do. at $1 20@$1 25; Amber Iowa at $1 20@$1 24; Milwaukee Club at $1 05@$1 19; Chicago Spring at $1@$1 14 ℘ bushel. Corn continues in moderate demand at declining prices. Sales have been reported to-day of 98,000 bushels, at 66c.@66½c. for sound mixed Western; 64½c.@65½c. for unsound do. ℘ bushel. Rye is in demand, at 90c.@90c., according to quality, ℘ bushel. Sales, 7,000 bushels. Oats are inactive, including Canada at 62c.@65c.; Western at 68c.@72c.; State at 72c.@73c. ℘ bushel. Barley and Barley Malt continue quiet and nominal.

The business in Breadstuffs in Milwaukee, week ending with July 29, Messrs. JONES & Co. review thus: "Flour—A fair business has been done during the past week, and prices have slightly advanced. The demand has been chiefly for good shipping extras and choice city brands. Freight to New-York by lake and canal, 85c.; by lake and rail, 90c. Receipts for week, 2,463 bbls., against 11,050 bbls. same week last year. Shipments since opening navigation, 294,533 bbls. Wheat—Inactivity has been the prevailing characteristic of the market during the past week, and prices show a decline since our last circular of 3c. ℘ bushel. Sales reported for week sum up 103,549 bushels. The weather lately has been very favorable for the crop now rapidly approaching maturity, and the farmers in this section expect to commence harvesting within a few days. Receipts for week have averaged 24,300 bushels per day, against an average of 52,700 bushels for corresponding days last year. Stock in store about 900,000 bushels. The dullness in Lake Freights continues, and rates are mostly nominal; 4½c. to Buffalo, and 8c. to Oswego, are the figures asked. We quote No. 1 Spring, on board, at $1 06; No. 2 do. at 95½c.; Rejected at 81c.@83c. Receipts for week 144,487 bushels, against 316,358 bushels same time last year. Shipments for week 80,900 bushels—since opening navigation to Canadian ports, 1,620,128 bushels—to American ports, 4,355,724 bushels. Total, 5,972,852 bushels—same date last year, 8,483,533 bushels."

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Chicago, Jan. 1 to July 25.

	1863.	1862.	1861.
Flour, bbls	720,820	850,579	686,147
Wheat, bushels	4,025,672	6,080,794	6,161,790
Corn, bushels	18,128,183	14,523,194	12,272,961
Oats, bushels	2,993,817	1,401,482	654,288
Rye, bushels	375,355	545,350	243,557
Barley, bushels	163,749	450,139	319,684

Stock of Breadstuffs in Store at Chicago.

	July 25, 1863.	July 18, 1862.	July 20, 1862.
Flour, bbls	32,488	48,963	20,000
Wheat, bushels	462,296	507,987	467,666
Corn, bushels	962,061	1,242,735	2,626,552
Oats, bushels	217,268	273,688	—
Rye, bushels	21,936	27,864	—
Barley, bushels	1,346	724	—

HAY—North River Bale has been in fair demand to-day, at 85c.@$1 05 ℘ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Have been in very moderate request to-day, at 15c.@22c. ℘ ℔.

NAVAL STORES—Have been quiet and unsettled.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased since our last, to the extent of 1100 bbls., in lots, at $11 12½@$11 37½ for Old Mess; $11 75@$12 for new Mess; $10@$11 for old and new Prime ℘ bbl. Cut Meats continue in fair demand, at 8½c.@8¾c. for Hams, and 4½c.@5c. for Shoulders, ℘ ℔. Bacon is inquired for at 5½c.@7c. ℘ ℔. Lard steadily favors buyers; sales 600 tcs. and bbls., at 9½c.@10c. ℘ ℔. Beef is quiet at former rates; sales 200 bbls., at $13 50@$15 for extra Mess, and $9 75@$13 25 for Plain Mess, ℘ bbl. Beef Hams, $16@$17 ℘ bbl. Butter is selling in lots at 13c.@17c. for poor to choice Western, and 16c.@21c. for common to choice State, ℘ ℔. Cheese is quiet at 8c.@11c. ℘ ℔.

SUGARS—Sales to-day, 1,140 hhds., including New-Orleans at 13½c.; Porto Rico at 11¼c.@11¾c., and Cuba at 9¾c.@11½c. ℘ ℔. Refined Sugars are in request. Messrs. STUART now quote: Loaf at 14¾c., best Crushed at 14¾c., Ground and Granulated at 14¾c., White A at 14c., Yellow C at 13¾c. ℘ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales to-day, 80,000 ℔s. at 9¾c.@10¼c. ℘ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales to-day, 600 bbls., at 44½c.@45¼c. free, and 25¼c.@25¾c. in bond, ℘ gallon.

WOOL—The movements in this line during the month of July, Messrs. TELLKAMPF & KITCHING notice thus: "The better demand at rising prices which we had during the latter part of June, did not last beyond the first week in July, when the victory of the Federal army at Gettysburgh, and the surrender of Vicksburgh, caused a rapid decline in the rates of exchange and of the premium upon gold. The partial interruption to the shipping interest, etc., however, became general on the introduction of a local riot, never before surpassed for its boldness and the enactment of horrible crimes, and which lasted for several days. Even the subsequent news of the surrender of Port Hudson, thus opening the Mississippi River again, has not yet had a beneficial influence on the market. These great events caused the unsettled state of business, which will, nevertheless, with reduced prices, and with a prospect of gold remaining at about 25 ℘ cent. premium, revive the Wool market. Domestic Fleece is now ruling at 55c.@70c. in the interior. The receipts of the new clip are very light, being less than the sales of old Wool; consequently, the stock of Domestic Fleece is smaller than a month previous. Pulled Wool is also less in market than on the 1st of July, and we cannot expect a full supply as in former years, for the reason that less sheep have been slaughtered. The increase of the present clip is, to some extent, counterbalanced by the absence of Wool from Texas and other Southern States—formerly we have received it to a pretty large extent. *Foreign Fine Wools*—The imports have been more limited than the consumption, and we have a less heavy stock of it now than a month ago. Foreign Medium Wools have increased in stock, as the sales have been small and the reduced prices are nominal. Low foreign Wools have suffered least in prices for the light stock and no prospects for large imports. At the Antwerp auction sales, fine Mestizo was disposed of at fully ½d. ℘ ℔., and the lower grades of Mestizo 1d. ℘ ℔. and above, higher than at previous sales. The present London auction sales of Australian and Cape have commenced, with ½d. ℘ ℔. advance, and spirited. The imports of Wool into New-York since December 20, 1862, to June 29, 1863, were 64,247 bales, 28,142,084 ℔s.; the imports of Wool for the month ending July 27, 1863, were 9,909 bales, 4,635,113 ℔s.; grand total, 74,156 bales, 32,777,197 ℔s."

PRICES CURRENT FOR DOMESTIC WOOL IN NEW-YORK AUGUST 1, 1863.

	Cts ℘ ℔.
New-York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Michigan, Vermont, New-Hampshire.	
Choice Saxony fleece	75@77
Saxony fleece	73@75
Full blood fleece	70@75
Full and ¾ blood fleece	65@70
Native and ¼ fleece	65@70
Common fleece	65@70
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	77@80
Saxony fleece	73@77
Full blood fleece	73@77
½ and ¾ blood fleece	68@71
Native and ¼ fleece	68@71
Common fleece	68@71
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.	
Saxony fleece	66@70
Full blood fleece	63@66
½ and ¾ blood fleece	63@66
Native and ¼ fleece	60@63
Common fleece	60@61
Missouri and Tennessee.	
Washed fleece	65@68
Unwashed	40@45
California.	
Washed fleece	65@70
Unwashed fleece, fine	40@46
Unwashed fleece, medium	40@46
Unwashed fleece, coarse	24@36
PULLED WOOL.	
New-York City, extra	68@70
New-York City, super	65@67
New-York City, No. 1	50@55
New-York City, No. 2	14@16
Country, extra	70@75
Country, super	68@70
Country, No. 1	60@63
Country, No. 2	16@20
Lambs	60@65
Tub-washed	60@62
Western, limed pulled wool	40@50

FREIGHTS—Were brisker and firmer to-day. For Liverpool the engagements included 115,000 bushels Grain, by sailing vessel and steamer, at 7d.@8d. ℘ bushel; 7,200 pkgs. Provisions, by steamer, at 25s.@40s. ℘ ton. For London—7,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d.@3s., the latter rate by steamer, ℘ bbl.; also, by steamer, 12,000 bushels Wheat at 8½d. ℘ bushel, and 1,000 boxes Cheese at 40s. ℘ ton. For Cork and orders—35,000 bushels Grain at 7s. 3d. ℘ quarter, and 3,000 bbls. Petroleum at 6s. 3d. ℘ bbl. For Bristol—50 tons Heavy Goods at 32s 6d. ℘ ton.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1863.

Amusements this Evening.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—SANFORD'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE and DENIER BROTHERS, at 3 and 7¾ o'clock P. M. Curiosities at all hours.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—THE DUKE'S MOTTO.

WINTER GARDEN—LEAH, THE FORSOOK—POOR PILLACODDY.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is THREE Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which is FOUR CENTS.

To Mail Subscribers the price is $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it is $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES is:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Publishers.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The draft in this City is to be proceeded with on Monday next, the 3d inst. Orders to this effect have been issued by the Provost-Marshal General. It is understood that the Government is fully prepared for all emergencies.

Our advices from the theatre of war in Virginia are to the effect that LEE massed his forces at Culpepper on Wednesday, and made other preparations to give Gen. MEADE battle on the Rappahannock.

Advices from the Southwest this morning are very important. Gen. HERRON'S division of Gen. GRANT'S army, the departure of which down the Mississippi has already been announced, is said to be intended for direct operations against Mobile. The rebel army under JOE JOHNSTON is believed to be a few miles west of Meridian, probably on the Jackson and Meridian Railroad. He is expected to make the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, from Okolona on the north to Mobile on the south, his line of defence. It is reported that he has received large reinforcements from BRAGG'S army. The State of Mississippi is thus virtually abandoned by the rebels, and there is a growing sentiment in favor of a return to the old Union. Advices from Port Hudson represent everything in that vicinity as quiet. The fortifications there are being strengthened, and the enlistment of negro troops is rapidly progressing. There was a rumor, on the 24th ult., that Gen. WEITZEL had captured 3,000 rebels at Donaldsonville, and another that Brashear City, in the Teche country, had been recaptured by us—both of which are quite likely to be true. A complete system of mounted patrols has been established between Vicksburgh and New-Orleans, which, with the gunboats, will insure protection to all vessels passing up or down.

A fight took place at Lexington, Tenn., recently, between a National force under Col. NORTON and a rebel force under Col. CAMPBELL engaged in enforcing the rebel conscription in that vicinity. The rebels were routed, and Col. CAMPBELL, with two Lieutenants, twenty-five privates and two cannon, were captured.

The rebels under PEGRAM and SCOTT, who recently advanced into Eastern Kentucky, at last accounts were rapidly retreating toward the Cumberland River, having been defeated at all points.

Gen. GILLMORE, in an official report to the War Department, just published, puts his aggregate losses in all his operations thus far at 635 killed and wounded, and 350 missing. Many of the wounded, he says, will be able to return to duty in a week or ten days; while the health of the command is improving.

The Boston *Traveller* states that Col. HIGGINSON, of the First South Carolina (colored) regiment, now on a brief visit to his home at Worcester, is sanguine of the capture of both Forts Wagner and Sumter. Whether the City of Charleston can hold out after the fall of its stronghold, remains to be determined. The general belief, however, is that the fall of Sumter settles the fate of the city. Col. HIGGINSON had one side badly lamed by the concussion of a shell, but is rapidly recovering, and will soon resume the performance of his duties in the field.

The Navy Department has received information of the capture of two cotton-loaded blockade-runners off Mobile, and the capture or destruction of several others on the coast of Texas.

The steamship *Morning Star*, from New-Orleans on the 25th of July, brings word that Gen. FRANKLIN arrived out on the 20th, and immediately proceeded to Baton Rouge. The *Morning Star* ran ashore yesterday morning on Deal Beach in a heavy fog, but was expected to be got off again at high tide last evening. Her passengers were all landed safely, and have arrived in this City.

Advices from Bermuda to the 22d of July state that the pirate *Florida* was still in port, her departure having been delayed for the want of coal. She was getting a supply, however, from another rebel steamer, and was expected to leave in a day or two. It is believed that any United States cruiser of ordinary sailing qualities could capture her easily. From Nassau, we learn that the rebel steamer *Beauregard*, after an unsuccessful attempt to run into Charleston harbor, had returned to that port about the 25th of July.

GENERAL NEWS.

A dispatch from Harrisburgh to the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, dated the 30th of July, says: "Considerable excitement has been created here by the discovery of enormous frauds upon the Government during the recent army movements in this region consequent upon the rebel raid. The amounts are stated at millions of dollars. A number of prominent State politicians have been placed under arrest, and the subject will receive the most searching investigation by the War Department. The most corrupt practices have prevailed in horse contracts and in clothing and subsistence supplies. They throw the "shoddy" operators at Harrisburgh, in the Summer of 1861, entirely in the shade. Many of the same parties are implicated, and the gangs who have infested the State capital in the Winter have reaped a rich Summer harvest."

Jamaica advices state that Mr. RUGGLES, of New-York, Consul to Kingston, Jamaica, had arrived at that port. The experiment of cotton cultivation on the Clarendon estate in Jamaica had been highly successful.

The following were the only honorary degrees conferred at the recent commencement of Yale College: DAVID G. PORTER, (1857,) A. B.; Rev. NATHANIEL W. T. ROOT, (1852,) Rev. SAMUEL JESSUP, (1850,) A. M.; Rev. PRES. HILL, of Harvard University, LL. D.

The demand for the Popular Loan of the United States in this market, yesterday, amounted to $1,519,000. The Share market opened at a de- [illegible] buoyant. Money easy. Gold, 129; Exchange, 141½@142 ℘ cent.

Breadstuffs were in limited demand, yesterday, at reduced rates. Cotton was more active, but unsettled. Provisions were heavy and drooping. A moderate business was transacted in Whisky, Fish, Tallow, Hops, Candles, Fruit, Metals, Sugars, Rice and Tobacco. Hay and Petroleum were in fair request. A limited inquiry prevailed for Hides, Hemp, Chemicals, Dyewoods, Whalebone, Seeds, Spices, Wool, Feathers, Foreign Liquors and Naval Stores. Freights were brisker and firmer.

France and the South.

It seems quite certain that LOUIS NAPOLEON intends, if possible, to secure the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. He will do everything in his power to engage the cooperation of England. Failing in this, he will probably venture on his knowledge of her sympathies, and counting at least on her passive acquiescence, he will recognize the rebel Confederacy alone. We do not believe he can induce any considerable European State to join him: and the moment he is convinced of this, he will probably take independent action.

LOUIS NAPOLEON has put himself in such a position in regard to this continent, that he cannot very well avoid taking this step. He has conquered Mexico and has undertaken the much more difficult task of establishing and maintaining a monarchical form of government, under a foreign Prince, upon the ruins of that Republic. He is not likely to deceive himself as to the magnitude of this undertaking. What the great Powers of Europe combined have found themselves unable to do for Greece, LOUIS NAPOLEON will have some difficulty in doing off-hand for Mexico. The transfer of MAXIMILIAN or of a BONAPARTE to a throne in Mexico resting on French bayonets, will be the signal for wars which will desolate that country, revolutionize France, and convulse all Europe before they are closed. Some wit has said that bayonets are excellent for everything but to *sit down on*. The new King of Mexico will find the exception well taken.

If the American Union is restored, LOUIS NAPOLEON cannot hold his new conquest six months. His first necessity is to secure our disruption and break our power. In our judgment, he will certainly attempt it. He is not a man to venture blindly upon such great adventures as this in Mexico, nor to stop half-way in the accomplishment of whatever he attempts. He will take great risks in the effort to fortify himself by destroying us.

The Emperor has repeatedly and ostentatiously proclaimed his intense desire to stop the war now raging in this country, and his conviction that this will be the result of recognition. This is the argument he has repeatedly addressed to England. Our Government has more than once given France and all other nations to understand that any foreign interference whatever will only enlarge the sphere and prolong the duration of the war. We trust the President will deem this a fitting occasion to reiterate this warning in terms which cannot be misunderstood nor disregarded. We are not called upon to interfere in Mexico. So long as we continue to accredit our Minister to the *Mexican* Government, ignoring wholly the French usurpation, we make all the protest we are called on to make against that act. But if France interferes in our affairs by recognizing the Southern Confederacy and by corresponding acts of aid and sympathy, she places herself in an attitude of unfriendliness and hostility toward the United States, and must be treated accordingly. No one will understand this better than the Emperor NAPOLEON: he will not, therefore, be likely to take a decisive step in this matter until he is fully prepared to follow it up. If he recognizes the South, it will be with the determination to help the South: and if he resolves upon that, he will do it by a heavy blow aimed precisely at the point where it will tell most. New-York, in such an event, will be the most exposed spot on the Western Continent. We trust that those disaffected persons who are so zealous in arousing popular hostility against our own Government, will not lose sight of this new and impending danger. We shall not yet believe that even the most ultra of them all would be indifferent to the hostile intervention of a foreign Power.

The Draft.

It is announced from Washington that orders have been issued by the Provost-Marshal-General to complete the draft in this City immediately, and that drafting will be resumed here on Monday next.

The draft has been carried into effect in nearly every part of New-York State excepting its chief city, where it was begun three weeks ago to-day, but was interrupted by the mob on the 13th. It has also been carried out in Philadelphia, in Boston, and throughout the greater part of the region between the Ohio River and our Eastern boundary. It only remains that the Empire City assume its share of the burdens, and acquire its share of the honors, that appertain to the sustenance and grow of the armies that uphold the National flag and maintain the National honor.

We believe that all the authorities, National and State, will now energetically cooperate in this essential work. We have had discord enough, and suffered disgrace enough already. The supremacy of law and the maintenance of order are the prime conditions of New-York's existence. Every violation of them is terribly disastrous to our every interest. The business interests of New-York alone, not to speak of its honor, its good name and its patriotic character, have suffered beyond calculation from the riots. But the riots themselves showed that nine-tenths of our citizens were determined to uphold the laws.

The hardships of the draft have been absurdly exaggerated. It will take but a small fraction of our able-bodied population, and these all young men. They will be promptly paid, their families will be provided for, and every reasonable ground of complaint will be removed. While the laws of the country are imperative, they are just.

Peace and Reconstruction.

We are having a great many revelations of the secret motives of Vice-President STEPHENS' attempted visit to Washington. Three or four of our cotemporaries know all about it, and are not in the least unwilling to tell all they know. One curious feature of their disclosures is that no two of them agree in a single particular; and another is that each paper ascribes precisely such a motive to the Vice-President's mission as suits its own views of public policy. The *Herald*, for example, announces that Mr. STEPHENS wanted to go to Washington to inform Mr. LINCOLN that, if he would turn the "Radicals" out of the Cabinet, the Confederates would consent to peace. The *Daily News* has discovered, through the State Department at Washington, that Mr. STEPHENS wanted to inform the President that, unless he speedily stopped the war, the Confederates intended to call in the aid of LOUIS NAPOLEON; and the *Tribune*, which for a time swallowed and magnified the story of the *News*, has now received a special revelation from Richmond, to the effect that the Vice-President desired to announce to the National Government that, if the Union men persisted in arming negroes, the rebels would do the same.

All these speculations are amusing enough. But they are mischievous, because they fill the public mind with absurd and false notions concerning the temper and purposes of the Southern rebels. We have made a good many inquiries on this subject in the quarter likely to be best informed, and we think we can say, with perfect certainty of its truth, that neither the President nor anybody else in authority at Washington has the slightest reason to believe that the rebel Vice-President had any other errand than that which was ascribed to him in the published letter of JEFFERSON DAVIS. No hint has reached any Department in Washington, from any quarter entitled to confidence, that he dreamed of opening any negotiation for peace, or of discussing the negro question, or of threatening to surrender the Confederacy to LOUIS NAPOLEON. Of course he may have intended to do any one or all of these things; but nobody in this section of the country knows, or is likely to know, anything authentic on the subject.

So far as we may judge from his own declarations, Mr. Vice-President STEPHENS had no thought of proposing terms of peace. In his speech at Charlotte, delivered no longer ago than the 17th of July, he was very emphatic on this point—declaring that no peace was to be thought of except on the basis of Southern independence. So far as we have any means of judging, this is still the settled and unshaken sentiment of the rebel rulers. They will continue the war just as long as they can force the people into the ranks of the army, and compel them to fight. They have every conceivable motive, personal and political, for persisting in this course.

Peace, when it comes, will not come through any action or application of the Confederate *Government*. It will come through the popular action of some one or more of the *States* which now form the Confederacy. When the people of any one of these States find themselves deprived of the pressure of the rebel army, they may throw off the authority of the Confederate Government, which will then be only nominal, call a Convention and apply, of their own motion, and in their own way, for readmission to the Union. Whenever the people of any State, say Louisiana, or Tennessee, or Mississippi, or North Carolina, shall by some authentic act make such application, we have no doubt that it will receive the prompt, liberal and generous consideration of our Government. We cannot doubt that any such State would be heartily welcomed back to its old place in the Union and again put on the footing of "the most favored nations." And when this step shall have been taken by one State, the example will be followed by more; and in that way the Confederacy will crumble much more rapidly than it was built up.

We do not look, therefore, to any mission from Richmond for proposals of peace or for the initial steps to a reconstruction of the Union. The rebel rulers are not the men to take any such steps. We look to the action of the people in some one or more of the Southern States; and unless the signs of the times greatly deceive us, we shall not have to look very long.

The Immedicable Wound.

A rebel newspaper draws comfort (such as it is) from the loss of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson by declaring that far more consequence has always been attached to their retention than was deserved. The true way to have blockaded the Mississippi River, says this rebel organ, was to have waylaid its banks with sections of flying artillery—dashing in, firing on passing boats, and disappearing in the backwoods—at any of the "thousand points" on its course susceptible of such operations.

The logic of the rebel organ does not appear to make much impression on the public mind of the South. The lamentation over the loss of Vicksburgh is everywhere loud and inconsolable. The capture of Port Hudson, in itself a severe disaster, seems almost wholly lost sight of in view of the more crushing calamity at Vicksburgh. JEFF. DAVIS seems to have regarded the loss of the place that he declared impregnable and vital to the success of the Confederacy as a supreme national misfortune, for he followed up the receipt of the unwelcome news by a proclamation of fasting and prayer and humiliation.

It is an afterthought of the rebels to make light of what has so sensibly crushed and bewildered them. Neither the reflection that a better way might or should have been hit upon to blockade the river, affords real solace in the agony of disappointment and despair; nor the added consideration of the same rebel authority, that the loss of Vicksburgh "will put an end to the policy at Richmond of appointing incompetent men to high commands." Such lessons as this last are needful, not only to the Richmond Government but to all others. But it is not possible for the Confederates, in the present exhausted condition of their resources, to pay so dearly for military instruction. The fall of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson has cost the Confederates over 40,000 soldiers. A total of 40,000 fighting men, and the loss of the command of the Mississippi River, is a dear price to pay for learning *how the river might have been held!* The knowledge comes when it is no longer available—the Confederates can only feel that they have been amassing experience and wisdom not for themselves but for future generations.

It is a noteworthy fact, that though Vicksburgh was captured nearly a month ago, and the fact instantly known throughout the Confederacy, the wails of the Press over the loss are deeper now than they have been at any time before. The blow seems at first to have produced stupor; but, as consciousness revives, the sense of irreparable disaster grows deeper and more acutely painful. We published yesterday quite a mass of extracts from Southern journals, the chief burden of which was sorrow for the fall of Vicksburgh. In view of such evidences of rebel demoralization and despair, the nation has reason to rejoice in renewing the necessary efforts for the final overthrow of the public enemy.

Cæsarism in America.

The performances of the Copperhead politicians during the last year will furnish a curious and instructive chapter to the history of this war. Being most of them born and bred in Free States, with every possible reason in blood, training and association, to love Liberty and hate Slavery, they have set themselves with a bitterness of which there are but few examples, even in the story of intestine strife, to aid a band of unscrupulous conspirators, who loathe and revile them while accepting their help, in their nefarious attempts to make the Slave Code a part of our common law, and place slaveholding on the footing in every part of the Union with property and family. Being Americans, too, and most of them unblest with a single claim to anybody's respect, except their possession of American citizenship, they have endeavored by all means legal and illegal to promote the dismemberment of the Republic, for the purpose of establishing on its ruins two new States, one of them an armed oligarchy, avowedly based on "Slavery, subordination and government," in lieu of "liberty, equality and fraternity," and the other a shattered, broken-down Democracy, betrayed by its own citizens, and scorned and reviled by foreigners. They have, moreover, come out in the face of day and informed the world in set terms that twenty millions of Americans engaged in a war with five millions of rebels, have, after two campaigns, been "whipped" so thoroughly, as to make peace and submission not simply expedient but necessary. We believe that modern history does not contain any record of similar degradation.

There was still one lower depth than this, and into that they descended. In order to contribute still further to the humiliation of their country, they made themselves the tools of a foreign despot in his attempt to substitute monarchical for republican institutions on this continent, and at our very doors, as if in mockery of our distress, and with the avowed object of contributing to the extirpation in America, as in Europe, of the great principles of free government, to which we owe all our greatness and all our happiness. This is no vague accusation. The *World*, the leading Copperhead organ of this City, has, during the last fifteen months, vied with the *Moniteur* and the *Constitutionnel*, and in language of slavish adulation—happily new to American ears—in defending the invasion of Mexico, and lauding to the skies an enterprise which has always been notoriously, and is now confessedly, a crusade for the propagation of that new political contrivance of "the brethren of the Elysée," which their hack writers call "*Cæsarisme*."

What is Cæsarism? our readers will ask. It is neither more nor less than a revival, for the government of modern States, of the doctrines and practices of the Roman Empire in its later and worst stages—in the days not simply of AUGUSTUS and MARCUS ANTONINUS, but of NERO, and TIBERIUS, and CALIGULA. It is, in short, an absolute and irresponsible despotism, which finds for the display of its powers, not barbarous tribes struggling feebly into civilization, but the highly cultivated, refined communities, like Rome of the second century or France of to-day; and it is the opinion of the "Cæsarists" that it flourishes best on soil that has been previously prepared, like that of Rome, by democratic excesses, failures and anarchy. LOUIS NAPOLEON, as is well known, loves to consider himself as playing the part of JULIUS CÆSAR, and is devoting the leisure hours of many years to recounting and embellishing the exploits of his great prototype; and his disciples look forward with joy and confidence to a long line of Domitians, Neros and Vespasians reigning in unbridled supremacy over endless generations of Frenchmen, equal, as between themselves, in everything, but above all in the depth and slavishness of their submission to "the Prince."

If anybody imagines this to be a fancy sketch, we can only refer him to a recent work, entitled "*Imperial Roman Society, from Augustus to the Antonines, in its Relations with Modern Society*," written by M. DUBOIS-GUCHAN, Procureur Imperial at Nantes, and setting forth the doctrines of this new school with great explicitness, earnestness and erudition. The theory of this author is precisely that which DE TOCQUEVILLE so much dreaded, that the tendencies and aspirations of modern democracy are all satisfied by perfect equality of condition; that the desire for liberty, meaning thereby the possession of political privileges and the right of managing their own affairs, is only found among touters, and orators, and visionary students—that the people do not share in it, and that after the brief period of inevitable anarchy which always comes, sooner or later, in the history of Republics, it will always seek security for its property and peace for its soul in the arms of a despot, who shall rule it absolutely, not by divine right, like the old feudal monarchs, but by the "*volonte nationale*," as France is now ruled, and as Mexico will be ruled shortly. According to M. DUBOIS-GUCHAN, the Roman "Emperors reformed the corruption of the Roman people. The people applied to the Cæsars for the supply of their real needs, and never broke out against them unless they were hungry. The Republic had given them glory, but with it poverty; it had given them a great name, but had denied them a livelihood; the Cæsars left them their pride, and added subsistence. They had under the Cæsars not simply bread, but amusement. They were less flattered than under the Republic, but they were better taken care of. * * They took part in the joys of the land in the full dignity of Roman citizens. They had the solving of that true equality so much preferable *to the false liberty* which made them the slaves of the rich and of the Tribunes. When necessary, the Cæsars spoke to them as masters, as was proper and becoming, but they treated them like children, and did not use them under pretense of honoring them." BRUTUS and CICERO our author denounces as "oligarchs and obstacles." He tells us that "if Rome had not our industrial activity, neither had it our chronic disturbance, and our physical and moral recklessness;" that "there was to be found amongst Roman slaves depths of sentiment and devotion that may be looked for in vain in modern workshops." From the lavish eulogies which he showers on the Cæsars, we have not space to make extracts. Their nature may be guessed when we say that he speaks of NERO'S murder of his mother, AGRIPPINA, as a "family difficulty." He denounces American "individualism" as "monstrous;" and, finally, he bursts out in the following rhapsody:

> "What can be more delightful, in fact, than to live in a tranquil Empire! than to taste of that happiness which PLINY the Younger describes as consisting in doing nothing, and being nobody—that is, of being able, when desirable, to be idle, or to wile away time as one pleases; of enjoying, like SPURINA, dignity in one's leisure. With] rare exceptions imperial Rome offers a picture of happy tranquility!"

M. DUBOIS-GUCHAN is not a poetaster nor a "*charmer*," but a lawyer and functionary, of learning and distinction, expressing the ideas of which the politicians of the Tuilleries consider themselves the chosen propagandists. They have subjected France to the operation already. They are on the point of extending it to Mexico; and we have only to read their books and newspapers to know that they consider the United States to be struggling in that final agony from which the patient finds no relief, save in the paternal arms of a Cæsar. The fact that they have found writers calling themselves Americans to support them in their crusade, of course will confirm them in the belief that we are ripe unto rottenness for the application of their detestable theories. But we have the consolation of knowing that they have found them amongst men who see in the disasters of American armies, and the confusion and distress of their own countrymen, only matter for congratulation and delight. As long as they make no more valuable perverts than these, we can witness their propagandism without a particle of apprehension; and we are satisfied that we only express the feelings of every man in the United States, who has still a spark of the old fire in his composition, when we say that we still cherish the hope of driving them to seek some other field than the soil of this Continent for the diffusion of the joys of "*Cæsarisme*."

Crowding the Mourners.

The slaves of the South must be getting rather crowded. Thousands were taken from Kentucky to Tennessee for fear of our armies; and when the army entered Tennessee, tens of thousands were driven down into the Cotton States. When, again, our armies began operating on the Yazoo and along the Western rim of Mississippi, the planters of that great Cotton and Slave State felt their negro property was endangered, and sent them into the interior of the State. But after the fall of Vicksburgh and the capture of the State Capital, it was seen that no part of Mississippi was safe from Abolition influence, and the rebels began crowding the slaves eastward into Alabama and Georgia.

While this has been going on in the West, the same thing has been going on to some extent in the East; not, however, to as great a degree, for the reason that our territorial gains in the East have been very limited. But many of the Virginia planters felt that, while there was such a contingency possible as defeat for the rebel army of LEE, their slaves were not altogether safe; and so, during the last two years, many thousands have been driven down to the Carolinas and Georgia. Those on the coast of North Carolina, again, have been driven into the interior; and our possession of the densest slave region of the South, the sea margin of South Carolina and Georgia, forced the heavy planters there to take their slaves up country. So, and for the same reason, the slaves have forcibly evacuated a great part of Florida.

We believe, that of all the slaves of the eight rebel States this side of the Mississippi River, nine-tenths are to-day in the Carolinas, Georgia and Alabama.

The telegraph brings from Memphis the statement that the "removal of the slaves from Mississippi into Alabama and Georgia has been carried to such an extent that the Governors of those States have issued proclamations forbidding their further introduction, and Gen. JOHNSTON'S pickets are said to have turned a large number back." It is really a very serious question for these States; and the quandary they are in is one out of which we cannot help them. If, on the one hand, they do not call in their slaves, the continuous extension of our army lines will disenthrall them; and on the other hand, the crowding of such a vast mass of blacks into so small a space, and that denuded of able-bodied whites, is not a very safe or pleasant experiment. The greater part of these slaves have learned by this time that the war which is raging around them, and driving them from one place to another, has something to do with their freedom.

It is difficult to give any advice to the rebel Governors and Generals in the premises—and particularly when it is considered that we have a Union military force operating in Northern Alabama, and that another force, under Gen. HERRON, is said to be marching for Mobile, in Southern Alabama, which, in turn, will flank all the negroes as well as rebels in Mississippi, and compel also the Alabama slaves to push for Georgia or submit to military emancipation. Each of these three States—Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia—before the opening of the war, had about the same number of slaves—each nearly half a million—and, considering the numbers that have been driven down into them from the North, they must altogether have a population of blacks exceeding a million and a half. When all of these are crowded into the space between the Alabama and Savannah rivers, the blacks will outnumber the whites as three to one. Of the two evils, it is possible that JOHNSTON, SHORTER and BROWN have chosen the least.

THE LABORS OF GRANT.—People have been wondering what the ever-active, never-ceasing worker, Gen. GRANT, has been doing since the Fourth of July. He has not been airing his honors, nor parading his laurels, nor blowing his trumpet—nor even, like Hercules, after the twelve labors, has he subsided. The telegraph relieves our anxiety for him. "Gen. GRANT has perfected a complete system of mounted patrols between Vicksburgh and New-Orleans, which, with the gunboats, affords ample protection to vessels." Thus has this great soldier put the finishing touch to the gigantic work which was begun by him two years ago.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON

The Draft in New-York City to Proceed on Monday Next.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 31.

THE DRAFT TO PROCEED.

Orders have been issued by Provost-Marshal-Gen. FRY to complete the draft in New-York City immediately, and the drafting will again commence on Monday next. The Government is fully prepared for any emergency which may arise.

THE REBELS DISCOURAGED.

A letter from a distinguished officer of the Army of the Potomac, dated Warrenton, July 27, says:

"The rebels are very much discouraged. Seven deserters from a Mississippi regiment came in day before yesterday, and stated that there was no use in fighting any more, now that Mississippi had 'gone up.' *We ought to have Richmond by the middle of September.*"

A CAVALRY BUREAU.

A Cavalry Bureau will shortly be attached to the War Department. The Bureau will have charge of the organization and equipment of the cavalry forces of the army, and the provisions for mounting and remounting. The purchase of all horses for the cavalry service will be made by officers of the Quartermaster's Department, under direction of the Chief of the Cavalry Bureau. Inspections of horses offered for the cavalry service will be made by cavalry officers. Depots will be established for the reception, organization and discipline of cavalry recruits and new regiments, and for the collection, care and training of cavalry horses. These depots will be under the general charge of the Cavalry Bureau. The enormous expense attending the maintenance of the cavalry arm points to the necessity of greater care and more judicious management on the part of cavalry officers, that their horses may be constantly kept up to the standard of efficiency for service. Great neglects of duty in this connection are to be attributed to officers in command of cavalry troops. It is the design of the War Department to correct such neglects by dismissing from the service officers whose inefficiency and inattention result in the deterioration and loss of public animals under their charge.

RUNNING THE BLOCKADE.

Acting Attorney-General COFFEY has given an opinion, in response to an inquiry of the Secretary of State, that persons dispatching American vessels from our own ports in ballast to neutral ports, and thence to run the blockade, are liable to punishment under the second section of the act of 17th of July, 1862, Chapter 195, "To suppress insurrection," &c., whether such vessels actually run the blockade, or after leaving the neutral port are captured in the attempt to run the blockade, or whether they even fail to reach the neutral port. Such vessels are liable to capture as prizes of war from the moment they leave our own port, and this right of capture imposing on our cruisers the duty of capture. The mere fact of starting such vessels on their guilty errand, irrespective of the point they may reach on the voyage, amounts to assisting the rebellion within the statute.

THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

W. P. SMITH, Master of Transportation of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, telegraphs here to-night that the road will be open to Wheeling within ten days. The rebels destroyed six miles of the track near Martinsburgh, besides most of the bridges between there and Wheeling.

GEN. HOOKER.

It is understood that Gen. HOOKER will shortly be assigned to an active command in the field.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

By order of the War Department, the non-commissioned officers of a company cannot be appointed until the muster of the company is completed, nor can they be mustered in until the companies have the full quota of enlisted men.

A BOUNTY DECISION.

On an appeal of J. C. WETMORE, Agent of the State of Ohio, Secretary STANTON has decided that in the case of Sergeant QUINTON, of the Fifth Ohio, who had served two years in the ranks, and was discharged for promotion, he was entitled to his bounty of one hundred dollars, the same as any non-commissioned officer or private who had served two years and been honorably discharged on account of disability. This decision covers all similar cases, whether past or in the future.

APPOINTMENT.

WM. H. SEWARD, Jr., New-York, nephew of the Secretary of State, has been appointed a first-class clerk in the Paymaster's Department.

COURTS MARTIAL.

MAJ. JOSEPH GILMER, of the Eighteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, was tried on charges of drunkenness and cowardice. Of the first he was found guilty, and of the second not guilty, although the specification upon which the charge was based was declared established. He was sentenced to be cashiered and the finding of the Court received this indorsement:

"The proceedings of the Court in the above case were disapproved by the Major-General commanding the Department of Washington, on account of fatal defects and irregularities in the record. But the testimony shows that the accused was *drunk* on duty, and brought disgrace upon himself and the service. The President directs that, as recommended by the Department Commander, he be dismissed the service; and Maj. Joseph Gilmer, Eighteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, accordingly ceases to be an officer in the United States service since the 20th day of July, 1863."

Private George Felsinger, One Hundred and Fortieth New-York Volunteers, for striking his superior officer, and for using opprobious language, was sentenced to be shot. The sentence was commuted to imprisonment at hard labor on the Government works during the war.

The Productions and Commerce of Brazil.

Boston, Friday, July 31.

A meeting of the Government of Board of Trade was held in the Chamber by the Board this afternoon, to listen to an exposition, by Rev. J. C. Fletcher, Secretary of Legation at Brazil under the Fillmore Administration, on the productions and commerce of that country, and on the importance of establishing closer and more intimate commercial relations between Brazil and the United States. He discoursed at length upon the great agricultural development of Brazil, the amazing fertility and capabilities of the va . Valley of the Amazon, one million square miles larger than the Valley of the Mississippi; the unlimited capacity of that whole region for the production of coffee, cotton and sugar, and then dwelt with strong force and emphasis upon the disadvantage under which we labor; for the want, first, of direct steam communication from Brazil; and, secondly, of American houses there for the sale and exchange of American products. For want of these, our export trade was falling away, and conducted at great disadvantage, while England, through means of her steam lines and chains of commercial houses, reaching from London to every principal port, was enlarging her trade year by year. He spoke forcibly upon the great advantage that would accrue to our commerce by a competent steam line; of the prevailing friendly feeling of Brazil toward the United States, and of the liberalities of the Brazilian Government, which stood pledged to subsidize with liberality any American steam line, owned by American citizens, that should be first established to perform this service. The remarks were listened to with great attention, and a series of resolutions were unanimously adopted expressive of the high interest with which the Board regarded the propositions of the speaker, of their appreciation of the liberal propositions before the Chamber of Deputies to open the Amazon and its tributaries to the flag of all nations, and also to subsidize an American steamship line from the United States.

Quite a number of gentlemen offered remarks, and the liveliest interest was manifesten throughout the meeting.

Archibald Foster, Esq., Brazilian Vice-Consul, warmly seconded the remarks of Rev. Mr. Fletcher.

Wreck of the Whaler Newark.

Boston, Friday, July 31.

Capt. Nathan L. Smith, of the whaling bark *Newark*, which sailed from New-Bedford in October, 1859, writes to the owners in that city from the Island of Java, describing the total wreck of his vessel in the Malay Archipelago in April last. The *Newark* had 1,700 barrels of sperm oil. The officers and crew escaped in boats. The vessel and cargo were insured in New-Bedford for nearly $65,000.

Disinterments at Gettysburgh.

Department of the Susquehanna,
Headquarters, Gettysburgh, July 31.

General Order, No. 2.—During the months of August and September, no corpse will be allowed to be disinterred from any of the burying-grounds, cemeteries or battle-grounds at Gettysburgh. The health of the wounded soldiers and citizens of this community require the stringent enforcement of this order, and any violation of it reported to these headquarters will meet with summary and severe punishment. By command of A. C. ALTEMAN,

Colonel Thirty-sixth regiment, Commanding Post.

The Draft for Yates, Livingston and Ontario Counties.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Canandaigua, N. Y, Thursday, July 30, 1863.

The draft now in progress here, for Yates, Livingston and Ontario Counties, will be completed tomorrow. The drawings have been held from day to day at the old Court-house, which has been crowded most of the time with spectators. The utmost good feeling and harmony prevails. Yesterday the quota of this town was drawn. The blind man, who, to render assurance doubly sure, was "blindfolded," *spotted* seven lawyers, viz.: Messrs. Smith, District Attorney; Morse, Surrogate; Granger, son of Gen. Granger; Perkins, Parcell, Hyde and Gardiner—four Esculapios, Drs. Hayes, Rogers, Carson and Carr—Rev. Mr. Leffingwell, Pastor of the Episcopal Church; Wm. McLaughlin, Principal of the Canandaigua Academy; C. Hart, Banker; and Messrs. Pierce and O'Grady, merchants. Last evening the conscripts formed in procession, with drum and fife, after having procured all the old guns, pistols, military equipments, &c., in the village, and paraded through all the streets, halting in front of every conscript's dwelling and delivering three hearty cheers. They afterward assembled in the Park, and listened to brief addresses from Messrs. Morse and Perkins. Fireworks and cannon were likewise brought to bear, and the performances were kept up until after midnight. Nearly the whole village turned out to witness them. J.

The Draft.

New-York, Tuesday, July 28, 1863.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you please urge upon the Government the duty of fixing upon a time when the draft shall take place in our City, or better, of putting it in immediate operation. Many have engagements some hundreds of miles from the City which they are desirous of fulfilling, but are compelled to stay at home, not knowing if they went but that the drawings might be resumed, and they would have to come immediately back. Such is my own case, and I certainly wish the Government would speak. But aside from this, every day's delay is bringing the Administration into contempt. There are not wanting those who go about declaring that the authorities dare not enforce the draft, after the opposition manifested to it by the "friends" of Gov. Seymour. Loyal men feel insecure under such a state of things; and it does seem as if the mob had triumphed and the Government was paralyzed the longer they delay action. What is wanted, is an explicit declaration at once of what is to be done, and let it be the enforcement of the draft, even if there is only one man to be drafted to fill our quota. J. McV.

The Draft in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Friday, July 31.

Two sons of Gen. Meade were drafted to-day.

Appeal of the Committee in Behalf of Colored People.

To the Merchants and other Employers of Laborers in New-York:

The undersigned, an Executive Committee appointed at a large and influential meeting of the merchants of New-York, to dispense the funds contributed by them in aid of the colored sufferers by the late riot, have been instructed by the General Committee to address their fellow-citizens in relation to the objects of their care.

The Committee have learned with deep regret that, in various ways, obstacles have been thrown in the attempts of the colored laborers to resume their wonted occupations, cases having occurred where men who had labored faithfully for years in one situation, had been refused a restoration to their old places. Street railroads, by which many had been accustomed to pass from their distant homes to their usual places of employment, have refused them permission to ride, and have thus deprived them of the ability to perform their customary duties, and earn their needful pay. The undersigned, in behalf of the merchants of this great metropolis, respectfully but urgently call upon their fellow-citizens to unite in protecting the injured and persecuted class whose cause the Committee advocates.

The full and equal right of the colored man to work for whoever chooses to employ him, and the full and equal right of any citizen to employ whoever he will, is too manifest to need proof. Competition is indispensable to the successful management of commercial business. Surely the energetic, enterprising merchants of this City will not allow any interference with these rights. On the other hand, should our colored population, from a want of firmness on the part of the whites, be deprived of their joint rights to earn an honest living, they would become a dependant, pauper race.

The Committee, therefore, earnestly appeal to the good feelings, to the sense of justice, to the manliness of every employer, of whatever class, to restore the colored laborer to his customary place, and to sustain him in it. They appeal to the Boards of Directors of our Street Railroads to give them all the immunities they ever enjoyed, and to the managers of all associations and corporations, requiring many operatives, to restore the old order of things.

While thus urging upon merchants and others to maintain their right to employ whoever they please, it is no part of their purpose to recommend the discharge of one class and the substitution of another. What they do ask is that where colored laborers have been employed, they shall not be discharged in this emergency.

And the Committee would appeal to those laboring men who would drive colored men from the City, to consider the principle they would thus establish, and see how it may react upon themselves. Should they succeed in this attempt, they would compel many white laborers now in the country to seek employment in the City, and, before they were aware of it, a new class of laborers would be brought into the City, and the wages of labor would be reduced. The laws of the demand and supply of labor cannot be permanently changed by combinations or persecutions.

The merchants of New-York, the main supporters of every enterprise undertaken in our City, ask that this appeal may have the favorable consideration and support of every citizen.

In conclusion, the Committee are fully authorized to state that the Police of our City, who labored so nobly during the recent troubles, will render any aid which may possibly be needed, but the want of which is not at all anticipated.

J. D. McKENZIE, Chairman.
JONATHAN STURGES, Treasurer.
J. G. SCHULTZ,
GEO. C. COLLINS,
A. R. WETMORE,
J. B. COLLINS,
Executive Committee.

Further Contributions.

The following are additional contributions to the Police, Military and Firemen's fund:

Goodyear's India Rubber Glove Manufacturing Company, by R. G. Allerton	$50
Naylor & Co	200
Skeel & Reynolds	200
Henry Yelverton	100
Henry Sheldon	25
Burdett & Everett	100
Wilson & Camman	25
George D. Phelps	50
Gerrit Smith	500

Some facts Concerning Mr. Arnold Harris and His Property.

Mr. Arnold Harris, formerly proprietor of the Washington *States*, is now enjoying the hospitality of the United States Government, having been captured under suspicious circumstances on board the rebel steamer *Emma*, as she was attempting to run the blockade near Wilmington, N. C.

A brief sketch of Mr. Harris's operations may not be uninteresting. At the time of the battle of Bull Run Mr. Harris was the owner of $160,000 worth of stock in a prominent steamship company of this City, and of a house in Washington estimated at $30,000. He also owned a very large property in the South. To save his possessions in each section of the disruptured Union was the desire of his heart. He accomplished it by transferring the company shares and the house to his wife; and having made all things thus secure he prepared to travel Dixieward. An opportunity soon came. Col. Cameron, the commanding officer of the Seventy-ninth New-York Volunteers, and brother of the then Secretary of War, was killed at the battle of Bull Run, and Mr. Harris, accompanied by a Mr. McGraw, volunteered to search for the body.

Permission was granted, but Harris, after getting beyond the lines, skedaddled, leaving the body to take care of itself, his wife to look out for his property, and going straight South, that he might appear to be one of the faithful, and thus save his worldly goods there. In this he was successful, and up to the time of his recent capture nothing was heard of or from him. His wife resided here and in Philadelphia until a few months since, when she removed to Kentucky. A short time since she was assessed upon property to the value of $50,000, but through some means the amount was reduced to $30,000. The Washington House was bought a few days since by Gen. Shepley, at a cost of $20,000.

Arrivals in the City.

Jefferson Reeves, of Washington; J. C. Reeves, Jr., of Washington; H. H. Ellis and family, of New-Orleans, and W. Jerrison, of New-Orleans, are stopping at the Astor House.

A. E. Kent, Chicago; C. H. Fry and family, of Kentucky; G. R. White and S. J. Hanna, of Pittsburgh; A. J. Salisbury, of Baltimore; E. B. Ouslev, of Kentucky; J. J. Jewett, of Ohio, and E. Wells, of St. Louis, are stopping at the St. Nicholas.

Col. Geo. P. Ihree, U. S. A.; Leonora Grover, of Washington; D. Bidwell, New-Orleans; J. B. Edger, St. Louis; B. F. Barton, of California, and Col. Fenis, of New-Orleans, are stopping at the Metropolitan Hotel.

—Brig.-Gen. Whipple has been ordered to Pottsville, Penn., probably on duty connected with the enforcement of the draft.

Short's Knapsack Slinging.—The question of alleviating a soldier's hardships is one that in these days come home to every able-bodied man in the community, and one that has been anxiously canvassed in hundreds of thousands of families during the many months of war. Many schemes are projected by the kind-hearted and philanthropic, some of which are practically useful, while others serve rather to encumber the soldier than lighten his burdens. But on Saturday we were shown an improved knapsack—the improvement having especial reference to the mode of slinging—that deserves to take the first place among modern inventions for the comfort of the marching soldier. The material of the knapsack is water-proof duck, and by a simple adjustment of the straps the burden is poised upon the centre of gravity, without bringing any pressure upon the heart or breathing organs. The relief that this arrangement brings can be appreciated to its fullest extent only by those who have borne the old Government knapsacks during a march of wearisome miles, until tempted to throw it by the wayside with all its indispensable contents. Thirty thousand of these improved knapsacks have already been brought into use, and the testimony in their favor is unanimous and overwhelming. It is not too much to say that no new regiments should be sent into the field without them, and that they should be substituted for those already in use as speedily as possible. We have no doubt that our State authorities will secure this result as soon as the merits of the improvement are brought to their attention.—*Providence Journal.*

UNION STATE CONVENTION.

A Union State Convention will be held at Syracuse, on the 2d day of September next, at 11 o'clock A. M., to nominate State Officers and to transact such other business as may properly come before the Convention.

All persons who are in favor of unconditionally sustaining the Administration in a vigorous prosecution of the war until the rebellion is finally suppressed, and of maintaining public order and the enforcement of the laws, are invited to unite in the selection of three delegates from each Assembly District to attend such State Convention. In counties and districts where there are Republican and Union or other Committees of Organization friendly to the Administration, they are requested to unite in one call.

The officers to be nominated are:

A Secretary of State.
A Comporoller.
A State Treasurer.
An Attorney-General.
A State Engineer and Surveyor.
A Canal Commissioner.
An Inspector of State Prisons, and
A Judge of the Court of Appeals.

It is also recommended that a Mass Ratification Meeting of the loyal young men of the State be held at Syracuse on the 3d day of September, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M.

JAMES KELLY, New-York.
ISAAC SHERMAN, New-York.
ABRAM WAKEMAN, New-York.
CHARLES JONES, Brooklyn.
J. C. FERGUSON, Westchester Co.
R. C. McCORMICK, Jamaica, Queens Co.
HAMILTON HARRIS, Albany.
CHARLES R. RICHARDS, Troy.
HENRY R. LOW, Monticello, Sullivan Co.
E. M. MERRIAM, Ogdensburgh, St. Lawrence Co.
EDWARD DODD, Argyle, Washington Co.
HENRY CHURCHILL, Gloversville, Fulton Co.
P. V. ROGERS, Utica.
FRANK HISCOCK, Syracuse.
M. S. CUSHMAN, Oswego.
W. S. LINCOLN, Newark Valley, Tioga Co.
WILLIAM GLEASON, Delhi, Delaware Co.
FREDERICK JULIAN, Green, Chenango Co.
D. D. S. BROWN, Scottsville, Monroe Co.
JAMES C. JACKSON, Dansville, Livingston Co.
ISAAC FULLER, Seneca Falls, Seneca Co.
WALTER L. SESSIONS, Panama, Chautauqua Co.
WILKES ANGELL, Angelica, Allegany Co.
BEN. FIELD, Albion, Orleans Co.
Union State Committee.

Dated Saratoga Springs, July 23, 1863.

Irrepressible Conflict.—Colorific colors White, Gray or Red Hair, a beautiful Brown or Black. No trouble, wash or preparation: splendid for ladies; guaranteed best; try it—you will use no other. General depot, No. 62 John-st., New-York. Sold by D. S. BARNES & CO., J. C. RUSHTON, and all leading druggists.

Parson's Exterminator
EFFECTUALLY DESTROYS
Croton Water Bugs, Roaches and Rats.
The rats leave their holes to die. Sold by all Druggists.

Trusses, &c.—White's Patent Lever Truss is warranted to cure rupture; light, clean and easy. No pressure on the back or spermatic cord. Pamphlets and consultation free. Sold only by GREGORY & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Extract of the Night Blooming Cereus.
A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume,
Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from which it takes its name.
Ladies are requested to call and Examine its Qualities.
A sample bottle open for inspection.
PHALON & SON.
Principal Depot No. 517 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. For sale everywhere.

"Children Teething."—THE MOTHER FINDS A faithful friend in MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, perfectly reliable and harmless. It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhea, relieves griping in the bowels, cures wind colic. By giving relief and health to the child it gives rest to the mother, 25 cents per bottle.

Gold Pens—THE BEST AND THE CHEAPEST, AT A. MORTON'S, No. 25 MAIDEN-LANE, New-York

Have You a Cough?—Use Dr. D. JAYNE'S Expectorant at once; it May save you from consumption, it will certainly cure the most inveterate coughs and colds.

For Bronchitis try Jayne's Expectorant. It will subdue the inflammation, relieve the cough, pain and difficulty of breathing, and produce a speedy cure.

Have You Asthma?—Jane's Expectorant will overcome the spasmodic contraction of the wind tubes or air vessels, and cause the ejection of the mucus which clogs them.

For Pleurisy take two or three large doses of Jayne's Expectorant in quick succession, and covering up warmly in bed, the disease will be subdued at the outset.

Have You Consumption?—Jayne's Expectorant will give you immediate relief. It cleanses the lungs from all irritating matters, while it heals and invigorates them. Thousands who have been given up by their physicians have been restored to health by its use.

Whooping Cough, Croup, and all diseases of the lungs or breast, are effectually and speedily cured by Jayne's Expectorant. It is no new remedy. For thirty years it has been before the public, the demand for it constantly increasing, and the evidence of its great curative powers accumulating in our hands. Why not give it a trial? Sold by Agents and Druggists everywhere.

New Sewing-Machine Emporium,
No. 935 BROADWAY, near 22d-st.
GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED SEWING-MACHINES
AT MANUFACTURER'S PRICES.
Also, Embroidering, Braiding, Cording, Tucking, Quilting, and every description of
FAMILY SEWING
executed by competent operators at short notice. Machines with operators sent to families by the day or week.

Notice of Dissolution.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of I. M. SINGER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

ISAAC M. SINGER.
New-York, July 31, 1863. EDWARD CLARK.

The business heretofore conducted by Messrs. I. M. SINGER & CO. will be continued by "The Singer Manufacturing Company," at No. 458 Broadway.

INSLEE A. HOPPER, President.
A. F. Sterling, Secretary.

A Bad Breath, the greatest Curse the human family is heir to. How many lovers it has separated, how many friends forever parted. The subject is too delicate; your nearest friend will not mention it, and you are ignorant of the fact yourself. To effect a radical cure, use the "BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS" as a dentifrice night and morning. It also beautifies the complexion, removing all tan, pimples, and freckles, leaving the skin soft and white. Price 50 cents. For sale by D. S. BARNES & CO., and all druggists.

Dr. B. C. Perry, No. 49 Bond-street, takes this occasion to inform his patients and the public, that he will be absent from New-York during the month of August. He expects to return to the City on the first of September and resume his practice. During his absence all communications should be addressed Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 12 Avon-place, Boston, Mass. The Doctor can be seen until Wednesday, August 5, at No. 49 Bond-st.

Batcheler's Hair Dye,
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Gold Pens.
FOLEY'S Celebrated "Bank" and extra fine
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Store and Factory No. 169 Broadway.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured, without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway.

Hicks & Company, No. 480 Broadway,
East side, 3 doors below Broome-st.
ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING-MACHINES
FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

Eugene Ferris & Son's Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, own and Paris manufacture, all styles, ready-made and made to order. No. 81 Nassau-st. and No. 694 Broadway, two doors below 4th-st.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings for varicose veins, shoulder braces, &c. A lady attendant.

For the Hair, Barry's Tricopherous.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by druggists.

MARRIED

Robbins—Hull.—In Oswego, on Wednesday, July 29, by Rev. Mason Gallagher, William P. Robbins, of this City, and Minnie L. Hull, daughter of Chester Hull, Esq., of Oswego.

Simpson—Morton.—In New-Windsor, Orange County, on Wednesday, July 29, by Rev. Dr. Morgan, R. E. Simpson, Esq., of Philadelphia, and Miss Amelia A. Morton, daughter of Maj. Thomas Morton, of this City.

DIED.

Bonnel.—On Friday, July 31, Mary A. Sands, beloved wife of Stephen Bonnel, aged 51 years, 5 months and 21 days.

The funeral service will take place at the Reformed Dutch Church, 21st-st., near 6th-av., on Sunday afternoon, Aug. 2, at 3 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Burton.—On Friday, July 31, after a long and painful illness, Margaret Burton, in the 25th year of her age.

The friends of her husband, Robert Burton, and those of her brother, Bernard Dolan, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 548 Broome-st., without further notice.

Carr.—In Astoria, on Thursday, July 30, after a long and painful illness, Mary M. Carr, aged 85 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her nephew, Allen P. Seaman, Clinton-st. Astoria, L. I., on Saturday afternoon, Aug. 1, at 2½ o'clock. The steamer *Sylvan Grove* leaves Peck-slip at 1½ o'clock P. M.

Denslow.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 30, Dwight B. Denslow, aged 32 years.

Funeral service at Trinity Church, Brooklyn, on Saturday, Aug. 1, at 12 o'clock M. The remains will be taken to New-Haven for interment.

Dibblee.—In Clermont, after a long and painful illness, on Saturday, July 25, Isabella, eldest child of Richard H. and Eliza M. Dibblee, aged 45 years.

Fosdick.—On Friday July 31, of wounds received in the attack on Port Hudson, Sergt. Alexander S. Fosdick, of the 165th regiment New-York State Volunteers, (Second Duryee's Zouaves.)

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, at the Presbyterian Church, Jamaica, L. I., on Sunday afternoon, Aug. 2, at 2 o'clock.

Moffat.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, July 30, Mabel, daughter of R. C. and E. V. Moffat, aged 4 months and 4 days.

Funeral from No. 82 Clinton-st., at 2 o'clock, on Saturday, Aug. 1. The friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

Smith.—In New-Orleans, La., on Tuesday, June 23, from wounds received before Port Hudson, May 27, Lieut.-Col Abel Smith, Jr., 165th regiment New-York State Volunteers, (Second Duryee's Zouaves,) aged 24 years and 6 months.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 209 Lorimer-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, Aug. 3, at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

Steele.—Killed at the battle of Gettysburgh, George V. Steele, youngest son of John and Jane Steele, of Clarkson, N. Y., and grandson of the late Wm. Steele, of this City, a member of the 140th regiment New-York Volunteers, aged 20 years.

Sharp.—On Thursday morning, July 30, George, infant son of Alexander H. and Jeannette C. Sharp.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 305 Dean-st, near 4th-av., Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, Aug. 1, at 4 o'clock P. M.

Strong.—At No. 62 East 19th-st., on Thursday morning, July 30, from wounds received while leading his brigade in the attack on Fort Wagner, (Charleston Harbor,) Brig.-Gen. George C. Strong, in the 30th year of his age.

His friends, and the friends of the family, also the friends of his father-in-law, William A. Budd, are invited to attend the funeral services, without further invitation, at St. Paul's M. E. Church, corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st., on Saturday morning, Aug. 1, at 10 o'clock.

Whitney.—In Derby, Conn., on Wednesday, July 29 Henry Whitney, son of the late Archibald Whitney.

Young.—In Riverdale, on Thursday evening, July 30, Alexander M., son of Edmund M. and Josepha M. Young, aged 4 months and 10 days.

The remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie for interment.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
Kentucky, Extra Class 407.—July 31, 1863.
1, 56, 38, 7, 37, 71, 27, 34, 10, 49, 26, 15, 33.
Kentucky, Class 408.—July 31, 1863.
4, 35, 25, 36, 43, 51, 16, 7, 59.
Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

DEAFNESS
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
Diseases of the Eye, Ear & Throat,
CATARRH CURED
BY
Dr. VON EISENBERG.

Author of "Surgical and Practical Observations on the Diseases of the Ear, with his new Mode of Treatment."
No. 816 Broadway, near 11th-st.

AGAIN NEW TESTIMONY.

READ.

Harlem, July 30, 1863.

I have been deaf for over twenty-five years, and Dr. Von Eisenberg operated on both of my ears without the slightest pain—a thing that I could not believe could be done. I now *hear* well, and feel as I never felt for the last twenty years. The dexterity and skill with which the operation was performed evince the highest practical ability. I *hear perfectly*. It is now over a month since the operation, and I continue to feel as well as ever.

WILLIAM LIDDLE,
Harlem, 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

"New-York, May 6.

I was entirely deaf in my left ear, accompanied by a discharge. I placed myself under Dr. Von Eisenberg's care, who, by his great skill, restored me to perfect hearing, in the short space of a few minutes, without giving me the slightest pain, and the discharge has ceased entirely. The Eustachian Tube, which was obliterated, is quite open, and I feel that the air-passage performs its functions. I am amply satisfied, and recommend every one suffering from impaired hearing to place themselves under the treatment of this eminent and successful physician.

THOMAS GRANAN, No. 539 6th-av."

"New-York, May 7, 1863.

I have great pleasure to testify to the skill of Dr. Von Eisenberg. I went into his office almost completely deaf, and came out with my perfect hearing. It is nearly twelve months since, and the hearing is perfect. The operation, which lasted two or three minutes in each of my ears, gave me no pain whatsoever. I, with confidence, recommend all sufferers to place themselves under Dr Von Eisenberg's unsurpassing skill.

SAMUEL C. HUNT,
No. 6 Meserole-av., Greenpoint, L. I."

No. 136 Madison-st., New-York, Feb. 9, 1863.

I have been completely deaf in one ear, and partially so in the other, for above seventeen years, with a disagreeable discharge from both ears, combined with continual rumbling noise in the head, for which I have been treated by a most eminent practitioner in the City without the slightest relief.

I consulted Dr. Von Eisenberg, but I must candidly say that I had no faith in his success when I did so. It is, therefore, due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to acknowledge that I am entirely cured; also, that he displayed that skill and knowledge which have procured for him such an unrivaled reputation. As I have had an opportunity of comparing his mode of treatment with that of others, I can truly state that it is not only superior, but the principles which direct his mode of restoring the hearing are, in my opinion, certain.

JOHN TAYLOR.

New-York, July 19, 1862.

This certifies that my mother has been for some time afflicted with partial deafness, suffering from pain, and rumbling noises in the head, together with other indications of a *total loss of hearing*. Dr. Von Eisenberg removed from her ears a great quantity of matter, together with coagulated blood, relieving her instantaneously, and all without pain. It is with grateful thanks that I give this testimony to his skill.

CARROLL J. POST, No. 28 South-st.

SIGHT RESTORED.

June 25, 1863.

My daughter brought me to Dr. Von Eisenberg almost completely blind in both eyes. I could not bear the pain nor the light. I am completely cured by Dr. Von Eisenberg, and called now to express my gratitude to the Doctor for his skill and unremitting attention, by which I recovered one of the most precious senses to me after being deprived of it for four years. It is only due to Dr. Von Eisenberg to state that I have tried several physicians in vain. I shall be happy to bear personal testimony to Dr. Von Eisenberg's unrivaled success to any lady or gentleman who will call on me.

HUGH GILLON.
No. 76 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHRONIC CATARRH CURED.
READ

New-York, March 20, 1863.

"This is to certify, that I have suffered from very severe CHRONIC CATARRH, with a dull heaviness in the head. I felt my nose completely stopped up accompanied by continual soreness of the throat, the chills stealing over me with occasional hot flushes, a great tightness of the chest and pain, so much so, that every one thought it was consumption. Having heard of the great cures performed by Dr. Von Eisenberg, I consulted him with but little hope of a cure. I am now happy to be enabled to add my testimonial to the great number already in the Doctor's possession, as to his scientific and successful mode of treatment, as he has shown in my case that skill and knowledge which have procured for him so great a reputation. I am so entirely restored to perfect health that I do most sincerely recommend all sufferers from CHRONIC CATARRH and SORE THROAT to apply at once to Dr. Von Eisenberg with a certainty of being cured."

FREDERICK WEBER, No. 369 4th-st.

OFFICE
816
BROADWAY.

THE GRAEFENBERG VEGETABLE PILLS
No. 139 William-st., New-York,

Are the best in the world for family use, and for Indigestion—Constipation—Headache—Nervousness—Biliousness—Heartburn—Acidity—Nausea—Flatulence—Want of Appetite—Dyspepsia—Liver Complaint—Gripings—Fevers.

On account of their great mildness, and from the fact that they never gripe, nauseate, or leave the bowels in a constipated condition, the Graefenberg Pills will be found more pleasant than any others.

☞ Price 25 cents per box. On the receipt of one dollar, four boxes will be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the country.

☞ All orders for Graefenberg medicines should be addressed to J. F. BRIDGE, M. D., *Resident Physician Graefenberg Institute*, No. 139 William-st., New-York.

☞ *Dr. Bridge will consult with patients as above from* 10 *A. M. to* 4 *P. M.*

DR. STERLING'S
AMBROSIA
is a stimulating oily extract of roots, barks and herbs. It will cure all diseases of the scalp and itching of the head; entirely eradicates dandruff, prevents the hair from falling out, or from turning prematurely gray, causing it to grow thick and long. It is entirely different from all other preparations, and can be relied on.

PRICE $1 PER BOX, containing two bottles.
DR. H. H. STERLING.
Sole Proprietor,
No. 493 BROADWAY, New-York.
For sale by all Druggists.

CABINET FURNITURE.
MEEKS'
CABINET FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
No. 699 Broadway,
AND
Nos. 333 and 334 4th-st.
The largest assortment of rich and plain furniture in the City, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen in the country, under the immediate supervision of the firm, whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established 70 years. Also, a superior assortment of cottage furniture.
☞ Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

S. T.—1860—X.

Any person of sedentary habits, troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, dyspepsia, torpid liver, &c., deserves to suffer if he will not try the greatest medicine ever discovered.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS

do not fail, they produce a beneficial effect immediately, they are pleasant to the palate and are particularly adapted to ladies, and all delicate persons requiring a healthy, pure and gentle stimulant.

They purify, strengthen and invigorate.
They create a healthy appetite.
They are an antidote to change of water and diet.
They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours.
They strengthen the system and enliven the mind.
They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.
They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach.
They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhœa, Cholera and Cholera Morbus.
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

They make the weak strong, the languid brilliant, and are exhausted nature's great restorer. They are composed of the celebrated Calisaya bark, wintergreen, sassafras, roots and herbs, all preserved in perfectly pure St. Croix Rum. For particulars, see circulars and testimonials around each bottle.

Beware of impostors. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters by the gallon or in bulk, or in any manner except in our patent bottle, the cork of which is covered by our private United States stamp, and having our fac simile signature on a steel plate label, is a swindler and impostor. To fill our bottle with any material—whether sold as Plantation Bitters or by any other name—is a crime, and will be so dealt with. We already have our eye upon two parties who have thus tried to impose upon the public, but will only succeed in ruining themselves. Be on your guard.

The demand for these Bitters from ladies, clergymen, merchants, &c., is immense, and is the evidence of their great superiority.

They are sold by all respectable druggists, grocers, physicians, hotels, saloons, steamboats and country stores.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
NO. 202 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

BATHING SUITS,
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT IN
PLAIN AND FANCY FLANNELS.
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, CORNER GRAND-ST.,
BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN-ST.

COLGATE & CO.'S
XX
STARCH.
The only perfectly pure Starch sold in this City, being made without the use of either acids or alkali. For sale by
COLGATE & CO.,
Soap, Candle and Starch Manufacturers,
No. 6 DUTCH-ST.,
between John and Fulton sts.

PILES.
DR. WITFIELD'S VEGETABLE PILLS
Surpass all other remedies in the rapid and radical cure for Piles in every form and condition.
Let no one who suffers from this most distressing of all complaints neglect the opportunity to apply a remedy that has *never yet failed to cure*.
Price 50 cents per box. Sold by all the Druggists. Sent by mail to any address.
J. YOUNG, SOLE PROPRIETOR,
No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.

OBSEQUIES
OF
BRIG.-GEN. GEORGE C. STRONG,
OF THE UNITED STATES ARMY.

THE FUNERAL WILL TAKE PLACE AT THE CHURCH, CORNER OF 22D-ST. AND 4TH-AV., AT 10 O'CLOCK ON SATURDAY, AUG. 1, 1863.

The military escort will be under the command of Brig.-Gen. Canby, of the U. S. A., to consist of the Fifth artillery and Eighth regiment, infantry.

All officers of the army and navy are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

The procession will form at the corner of 22d-st. and 4th-av., immediately after the funeral ceremonies are concluded.

The following named gentlemen will act as Pall-Bearers, viz.:

Brig.-Gen. Canby,	Brig.-Gen. Ewen,
Commodore Meade,	Col. P. N. Hagner,
Major Wainwright,	Capt. Crispin,
Capt. Puffer,	Dr. McCormack,
Capt. W. W. Harbell,	Col. Frank E. Howe,
Alderman John O. Ottiwell,	Councilman S. T. Webster.

The Pall-Bearers will meet at the late residence of deceased, No. 62 East Nineteenth-street, at nine o'clock and forty-five minutes, A. M.

COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Alderman Farley,	Councilman Joyce,
Alderman Mitchell,	Councilman Webster,
Alderman Henry,	Councilman McConnell,
Alderman Boole,	Councilman Brandon,
Alderman Ottiwell,	Councilman Haviland.

IT IS A DYE.

IN THE YEAR 1845, MR. MATHEWS first prepared the VENETIAN HAIR DYE; since that time it has been used by thousands, and in no instance has it failed to give perfect satisfaction.
The VENETIAN DYE is the cheapest in the world. Its price is ONLY FIFTY CENTS, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.
The VENETIAN DYE is warranted not to injure the hair or the scalp in the slightest degree.
The VENETIAN DYE works with rapidity and certainty, the hair requiring no preparation whatever.
The VENETIAN DYE produces any shade that may be desired—one that will not fade, crock or wash out; one that is as permanent as the hair itself. For sale by all druggists. A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent,
No. 16 Cedar-st., New-York.

MOSQUITO NETS,
MOSQUITO LACE,
all new styles of PATENT CANOPIES, RINGS, AND FRAMES. G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 359 BROADWAY, New-York.

OUR NEW MAJOR-GENERAL.—THE character of George G. Meade, M. G. C.—with a life-like Portrait, according to Physiology, Phrenology and Physiognomy—How to Estimate Character—Judging a Man by one Defect—Pitt and Nelson, Goldsmith and the Monkey.
Admiral Andrew H. Foote—His Likeness and Character.
National Types—William Cobbett, the Englishman, his Portrait, Character, and Sketch of His Life.
Phrenology and the Poets—Some interesting illustrations. Lions—Their Habits—How they get their Supper. Republican Manners—The Art of Good Behavior.
What Can I do Best? Choice of Pursuits: Shall we Flog our Children? To Correspondents—Negroes—Position when Sleeping—Justice—Stammering—Marriage—Gray Hair—Clergymen's Sons, &c., in the August number PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, 15 cents, by first post. FOWLER & WELLS, New-York.

KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE—THE FULL flavor of Java, twice its strength—the very best for general use. Splendid for invalids and nervous persons. Only 23 cents per pound. Depot No. 154 Reade-st., New-York. Try it.
Notice.—Several impostors are putting up an article which they label "East India Coffee," and furnish to grocers at a cheap rate, which they sell for "Kent's." Buy none but that which has No. 154 Reade-st. on the label. Grocers supplied.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Great Britain and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer *Hansa*, and for Ireland, via Queenstown, per steamer *City of London*, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 1st day of August, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at the up-town stations as follows: Stations A and B, 10 A. M.; Stations C and D, 9¾ A. M.; Stations E and F, 9½ A. M.; Station G, 9 A. M.
ABRAM WAKEMAN, P. M.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—IN DRAWING of July 14, 1863, No. 23,919 drew $100,000, No. 5,564 drew $50,000, No. 20,275 drew $30,000, No. 19,776 drew $10,000, No. 10,555 drew $5,000, being the five capital prizes. Thirty per cent. premium paid for prizes. Information furnished. Highest price paid for doubloons and all kinds of gold and silver.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

GETTYSBURGH.—THE UNDERSIGNED BEING called to Gettysburgh and vicinity for the recovery of some bodies, those having lost friends in that vicinity, will find this a good opportunity to recover the same. For further information apply at No. 198 Spring-st. J. WINTERBOTTOM, Undertaker.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

READERS WILL FIND CAPITAL NOVELS in our new standard series of popular fiction. Low price, neat style, convenient size, superior stories, are the "points" of this series.

Three volumes have been issued—a novel complete in each volume.

I.
THE STORY OF ELIZABETH.
BY MISS THACKERAY.
A most charming story, by a daughter of Thackeray, the Novelist.

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BY TALBOT GWYNNE.
Author of "The School for Fathers."
A very pleasing story—pure, earnest and of absorbing interest.

III.
HEART AND CROSS.
BY MRS. OLIPHANT.
Author of "Margaret Maitland," "Laird of Norlaw," &c.

JUST ISSUED,
In neat 16mo volumes, paper covers, 30c. each; cloth, 60c.
Other works are in preparation. Either of the above mailed, post free, on receipt of price.
JAS. G. GREGORY, Publisher,
No. 46 Walker-st., New-York.

PUBLISHED TO-DAY:
PALMETTO PICTURES.
Price 75 cents.
WALTER LOW, No. 823 Broadway, New-York.

MESSRS. TICKNOR & FIELDS PUBLISH THIS DAY
I.
HOSPITAL TRANSPORTS;
A MEMOIR OF THE EMBARKATION OF THE SICK AND WOUNDED FROM THE PENINSULA OF VIRGINIA, IN THE SUMMER OF 1862. Compiled and published at the request of the Sanitary Commission. 1 vol., 16mo. 75 cents.
This little volume is full of interest to the country, and contains such thrilling pictures as will serve to fasten upon the public mind those scenes and circumstances with which the Sanitary Service is associated, and which have become historical.

II.
AUSTIN ELLIOT.
A NEW NOVEL. By Henry Kingsley, author of "Ravenshoe" and "Geoffry Hamlyn." 1 vol., 12mo. $1 25.
"Ravenshoe" and "Geoffry Hamlyn" have given to Mr. Kingsley a place of his own among novelists. In intense interest of plot, rapidity and dash of action, and freshness and picturesqueness of style, no novels of the day exceed them. Of "Austin Elliot," the *Saturday Review* says:
"This novel fulfills the first purpose of novels. It interests and amuses. The story is effective and impressive. The plot is new and not very improbable."
☞ The above books for sale by all booksellers or sent post-paid on receipt of the price, by the publishers.
TICKNOR & FIELDS.
No. 135 Washington-st., Boston.

HOUSEHOLD EDITION OF
DICKENS' NOVELS.
The TWELFTH ISSUE of this elegant edition of DICKENS' NOVELS,
BLEAK HOUSE,
will be published on WEDNESDAY, July 29, 4 vols. 16mo, bound in vellum cloth. Price for set $4. Each volume contains a beautiful steel plate engraving, from designs by Darley. Now is a favorable time for those having parts of sets to supply themselves with those they do not have. 38 volumes have already been published, and 10 volumes more are to follow; completing the novels of Chas. Dickens in 48 volumes, and forming one of the most beautiful sets of books ever published in this country. It is expected that the edition will be complete early this Fall.
"The most elegant edition of Dickens' Works ever published. No English edition approaches it in beauty of force, typography, binding and illustrations."—*Boston Transcript.*
SHELDON & CO.,
Publishers,
No. 335 Broadway, New-York.

BUY IT—BUY IT—BUY IT.
YANKEE NOTIONS
FOR SEPTEMBER,
OUT TO-DAY.
Original among its contents will be found: On Draft—Astronomy—Jonathan's Chip Basket—Gov. Seymour's Friends—Fast Colors—Gross Outrage—Cruel Menice—The Way Its Done—Fluctuations in the Market—Who Would—Severe—The Latest Phase of Strong-Minded Womanism—Les Miserables—Jones is Confiscated—Shaking Quakers—Apartments To Let—Large Ideas—Colored Enlistments—Lize on Excursions.
Price one dollar a year. Single numbers ten cents.
Published by T. W. STRONG,
No. 98 Nassau-st.

THE UNITY OF MAN—AND THE UNITY OF Language—The Law of Development—Nations, like Individuals—Latitude and Longitude—The Barbarian—Mythology—The Pyramids, Ancient Rome, War and Progress.
The American Man, Contrasted with the English, Scotch, Irish, French, &c.—The Secret of Longevity—The Perils of Life—How Life is Shortened, and how Prolonged.
Physiology in the Pulpit—Soul and Body—Their reciprocal relations—The Propensities—Dyspepsia—The True Life.
Circulation of the Blood.—A New Theory—Light, Heat, Attraction—Climate and Character—Swimming, &c., in the August Number PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL, 15 cents. $1 50 a year. FOWLER & WELLS, New-York, and all news men.

NEW MUSIC IN CHEAP FORM.—"THE Choral Harp Duet," "God Save the Nation," "Bury Me in the Morning, Mother," "Shall We Know Each Other There?" "Sweet Hour of Prayer," "Willie's Gone to Heaven," "Our God is Marching On," "Shall We Meet Beyond the River?" "There is a Beautiful World," "Freedom, Truth and Right," "Where Liberty Dwells is My Country." Price 5 cents single; 50 cents per dozen, mailed free. Also, "The New Patriotic Song-Book," price 15 cents; and the "Harp of Freedom," price 8 cents. Publisher, HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, New-York.

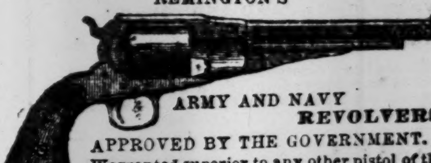
THE HEPTAMERON—BY MARGARET, QUEEN OF NAVARRE—Fully translated from a genuine copy of the original work—the richest treat to be found in French literature. Just published in a very neat volume of 540 pages, cloth gilt, with 12 pictorial illustrations, for $1 20; by mail, securely enveloped, $1 35.
CALVIN BLANCHARD, No. 30 Ann-st.

NEW MUSIC.—"WHEN THIS DREADFUL War is Ended," and "Was My Brother in the Battle?" by S. C. Foster. "Shall We Know Each Other There?" by Rev. R. Lowry. "Sweet Evelina and Nora, Dearest," by Mrs. Parkhurst, are the prettiest songs out. Price 25 cents each, mailed free. A pianist in attendance to try new music. Publisher, HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

PHYSIOGNOMY.—"SIGNS OF CHARACTER" and How to Read Them.
Noses—The Secretive Nose—The Confiding Nose—The Economical Nose—Feminine Noses—National Noses—The American Nose—The German, English, Irish, French, Indian, Negro and Mongolian Noses—Pacific Islanders and "Noted Noses"—Noses of Sculpture—Poetical Noses, Double Noses, a Topers' Nose—and the end of the Nose.
A Ballad for the Times.—Crinoline—Medical College for Women—Being Patented—Psychical Distinctions of Race—Science and the Arts—Articles on Ethnology—Physiology, Phrenology, Physiognomy and on various useful subjects, in the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for August 15c. by first post. By
FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, N. Y.

JUST PUBLISHED BY WILLIAM HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, "The Bow of Promise," by H. Tucker, the well known author of "When this Cruel War is Over."

REMINGTON'S



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REVOLVERS.
APPROVED BY THE GOVERNMENT.
Warranted superior to any other pistol of the kind. Address E. REMINGTON & SONS, Ilion, N. Y.

FLAX AND HEMP DRESSER,
MALLORY & SANDFORD. Room No. 28 Harlem Railroad Building, have sold 77 of their machines since the 22d October last. This machine will save 120 pounds of dressed flax to the ton of straw more than any machine in use; can be driven by any of the horse-powers in use; does not require skilled labor to operate it. Send for circular.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.
DON'T PAY ONE DOLLAR
for a small bottle of Hair Dye, when you can get a bottle five times as large, of a better dye, for the same money.
WILBOR'S MONITOR HAIR DYE
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It requires no preparation, does not smut or wash off, will not soil the finest linen. One application will last until the hair grows out, when it can be applied at the roots, without more trouble than a common hair oil.
IT IS WARRANTED NOT TO INJURE THE HAIR OR SKIN.
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A. B. WILBOR, Chemist,
No. 166 Court-st., Boston.
For sale in New-York by D. S. Barnes; F. C. Wells; and J. Milhau, No. 183 Broadway.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

Treasonable Secret Societies in Ohio.

PRESENTMENT BY THE GRAND JURY OF THE NORTHERN DISTRICT.

The Grand Jury for the United States Court for the Northern District of Ohio, submitted a report to the Court a few days ago, in which there is the following relative to

SECRET SOCIETIES.

The existence of secret societies for the purpose of opposing or embarrassing the efforts of the Government in its existing troubles has been vehemently charged and denied for a year or two past. On this question the Grand Jury can furnish reliable information as to the existence of one such in this Judicial District. It is a source of mortification to us to report such a fact, but that it is so we entertain no doubt. That intelligent men should so band themselves together in secret conclave for such purposes in a country controlled by the ballot-box is almost incredible, and particularly considering the condition the country is now and for more than two years has been in. But if consummate depravity and the foulest treason be combined with intelligence, and be governed by it, it will excite no special wonder.

We affirm, then, if faith can be placed in human testimony, that such an association does exist or did exist not many months ago, within the jurisdiction of this Court, the members of which were sworn on the Bible to protect each other and others, whether living North or South, from all drafts that might be made by the Government for soldiers—to shield all deserters from our armies from arrest, and in all practicable ways to oppose every movement of the Government to reëstablish its authority over the whole country—the signal for assembling for mutual protection or to prevent the arrest of deserters was to be the firing of a rifle four times in as many minutes—certain signals were agreed upon by which members of this and other like associations might make themselves known to each other. Advice was given by the leading conspirators to such as had no arms to procure them, by purchase, if convenient, by stealing them, if necessary, and a channel was designated through which they might be bought.

Revolvers, swords and knives were exhibited at the time and examined as to quality—a military organization was to be arranged—Government cannon were to be taken by force. Among these desperadoes was one deserter and one drafted man who had evaded muster or arrest, and by such specimens the character of the others may be guessed.

Any member giving information of any kind, referring in any way to the band, was to be killed and quartered, the four parts to be buried respectively "at the north, south, east and west gates."

Of the number of such associations, or of their members; of the extent of their operations or the nature of the machinery by which they work large movements, we have no information, and probably none but their chiefs have. The case we present is an isolated one, but is probably a specimen of hundreds if not of thousands through the land on which a huge superstructure has been reared that, if unchecked, may involve our institutions and our people in one common ruin. From very recent occurrences in and out of Ohio, we are warranted in believing their field of operations a wide one territorially—their adherents numerous and embracing in their muster-rolls as many unprincipled men and villainous traitors as ever cursed any part of the earth by their vile presence.

VAL.—There was a report in circulation in this city, yesterday and to-day, that CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM arrived here night before last from Buffalo, and at once proceeded to his home at Dayton.—*Toledo Blade, 23d.*

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

City of London	Aug. 1	New-York	Liverpool.
Nova-Scotian	Aug. 1	Quebec	Liverpool.
Hansa	Aug. 1	New-York	Liverpool.
Africa	Aug. 5	Boston	Liverpool.
City of New-York	Aug. 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Celta	Aug. 8	New-York	Liverpool.
Scotia	Aug. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Louisiana	Aug. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
China	Aug. 15	New-York	Liverpool.
Arabia	Aug. 19	Boston	Liverpool.
Virginia	Aug. 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Germania	Aug. 22	New-York	Southampton.
Great Eastern	Sept. 2	New-York	Liverpool.
Asia	Sept. 2	Boston	Liverpool.
Teutonia	Sept. 5	New-York	Southampton.
Saxonia	Sept. 19	New-York	Southampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Adriatic	July 16	Liverpool	New-York.
Glasgow	July 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Louisiana	July 21	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Manchester	July 22	Liverpool	New-York.
City of Cork	July 24	Liverpool	New-York.
Arabia	July 25	Liverpool	Boston.
Germania	July 29	Southampton	New-York.
City of Baltimore	July 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Hibernia	July 29	Liverpool	New-York.
China	Aug. 1	Liverpool	New-York.
Virginia	Aug. 5	Liverpool	New-York.
Asia	Aug. 8	Liverpool	Boston.
Teutonia	Aug. 11	Southampton	New-York.
Columbia	Aug. 12	Liverpool	New-York.
Great Eastern	Aug. 2	Liverpool	New-York.
Persia	Aug. 15	Liverpool	New-York.
Carolina	Aug. 19	Liverpool	New-York.
Africa	Aug. 22	Liverpool	Boston.
Saxonia	Aug. 25	Southampton	New-York.
Anglia	Aug. 26	Liverpool	New York.
Scotia	Aug. 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Georgia	Sept. 2	Liverpool	New-York.

For New-Orleans.

Columbia	Aug. 1	New-York	New-Orleans.
Geo. Cromwell	Aug. 1	New-York	New-Orleans.

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Great Britain and the Continent by the *Hansa*, close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

The mails for Ireland by the *City of London*, close on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

The Mails for New-Orleans.

The mails for New-Orleans by the *Columbia*, close on Saturday, at 2 P. M.

The Mails for the South Pacific, &c.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America by the *Ariel*, close on Monday, Aug. 3, at 10½ A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at	5 A. M. 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at	5 A. M., 1 P. M., and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

MUSICAL.

BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE.

THE SUPERIORITY of Mr. WM. B. BRADBURY'S NEW SCALE PIANO-FORTES, everywhere acknowledged, has created a demand for them unprecedented. To meet this demand he has doubled his manufacturing facilities. Every department of the business is under Mr. BRADBURY'S personal supervision. Every instrument fully warranted. Call or send for a circular at No. 427 Broome-st., corner of Crosby, one block east of Broadway, N. Y.

WM. B. BRADBURY.

STEINWAY & SONS'

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others, is, that the firm is composed of five practical pianoforte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,

OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,

No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York.

These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS,

No. 86 Walker-st., New-York.

All the stockholders being superior practical workmen, this Company is able to OFFER THEIR LARGE AND SPLENDID PIANOS AT LOWER PRICES THAN ANY OTHER FIRST-CLASS HOUSE. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

$225—HOLDER'S PIANOS—$500.

FOUR FIRST-PREMIUM MEDALS.

Wareroom, No. 100 Spring-st., under St. Nicholas.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS—The largest assortment in the City can be found at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway, at great bargains; 100 new and second-hand Pianos, Melodeons and Harmoniums to let, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Cash paid for second-hand pianos and melodeons, or taken in exchange for new. Instruments tuned and repaired.

MASON & HAMLIN, SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE CELEBRATED CABINET ORGANS, pronounced by artists THE BEST IN THE WORLD. (See written opinions of more than fifty of the most eminent organists of New-York, Boston, &c.) Prices, $70 to $500 each. Also, MELODEONS, $60 to $200. Warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., opposite Howard, N. Y. Address MASON BROTHERS.

VIOLIN-PIANOS — SOMETHING ENTIRELY new—manufactured under the patents and superintendence of S. B. Driggs. They are superior in volume and purity of tone to any in the world. Price $300 to $800. They may be seen at the warerooms No. 767 Broadway, or at the Proprietor's, J. B. PECK, 679 Broadway.

A FIRST-CLASS SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO FOR SALE, at half its actual value, as the owner is leaving the City; has all the modern improvements, powerful tone, &c.; also a rosewood piano, iron frame, round corners, brilliant tone, for $95. Apply at No. 10 Allen-st.

GEORGE STECK'S INIMITABLE GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Manufactory and warerooms Nos. 113 and 115 Walker-st., corner of Centre, New-York. [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

AS COPYIST.—WANTED, BY A WOMAN, A situation as copyist, or in a store; situation must be near City Hall, or between that and Wall-st. Ferry. Address A. M., Brooklyn Post Office.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED AS first-class gardener, by a married man, (without children,) who has had 18 years' experience in this country as manager of greenhouses, graperies, ornamental grounds, &c.; can furnish unexceptionable references. Address J. M. C., care of Messrs. J. M. Thorburn & Co., No. 15 John-st.

AS ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER, &c.— Wanted, by an experienced young man, with good City reference, a position as assistant book-keeper, clerk on steamboat, or as corresponding or general clerk in any good mercantile business. Address CLERK, care Merchants' Clerks' Registry Office, No. 131 Fulton-st.

AS LIGHT PORTER, &c.—WANTED, BY AN active and experienced man, a situation as light porter or general clerk in any good mercantile business; can give good City reference. Address PORTER, care Merchants' Clerks' Registry Office, No. 131 Fulton-st.

PAYMASTER'S CLERK POSITION wanted by an ex-clerk of a frigate and an iron-clad. Best references. Address, for one week, PAY CLERK, Box No. 161, Tarrytown, N. Y.

WANTED—ANY GENTLEMAN WISHING TO have any painting, graining, paper-hanging, kalsomining or fresco work done, can have it executed at a very moderate price, by an experienced workman, out of employment. Address, for one week, J. H. D., Brooklyn Post-office.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT AT COPYING, TO help in bookkeeping, &c.; am disengaged for the next five weeks; afterward the whole of Saturdays and every other day after 3 o'clock; willing to make myself generally useful; references. Address F. H., Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

BY MAN AND WIFE.—SITUATIONS WANTED; man as gardener; wife as cook or dairywoman; no family, and Protestants; would take charge of a small place. Call on or address X., at Smith's seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st.

HELP WANTED

BLACKSMITHS, &c.—WANTED, TWO GOOD blacksmiths—one who understands horse-shoeing; also, a good practical machinist; also, good wheelwrights, who understand making wagons and buggies. Address R. W. CAULK, Box No. 168 *Times* Office, or same name, Parkersburgh, Wood County, West Virginia. N. B.—Good wages and steady employment.

AN ENTRY CLERK.—WANTED, IN A DRY goods jobbing house, a competent entry clerk; none need apply who is not competent, and familiar with entering dry goods. Salary from $500 to $600. Address, with references, age, &c., DRY GOODS, Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

A CLERK WANTED—ONE WHO BOARDS with his parents, has some experience in accounts, and also drawing law papers, and who will be content with a small salary. Address Box No. 718 New-York Post-office, with handwriting, age, lowest salary and reference.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—IN A DOMESTIC dry goods commission house, who can also act as salesman. Best references required. Salary $600. Address Box No. 4,390 New-York Post-office.

A COACHMAN WANTED—ONE WITH GOOD recommendations, to go a short distance in the country; wages, $18 and board. Apply, from 10 to 12, at office No. 1, over Fulton Bank, corner of Fulton and Pearl sts.

WANTED—A MAN COMPETENT TO TAKE charge of a small garden, one or two horses, a cow, and do whatever is necessary about a small place; to go a short distance into the country, and live with his employer. None but a single AMERICAN need apply. Address Box No. 4,037 New-York Post-office, giving name, age and qualifications.

BRASS FINISHERS WANTED TO WORK on steam cocks and valves. Steady employment to good workmen. None others need apply to FELIX CAMPBELL, No. 79 John-st., New-York.

WANTED—FOUR OR FIVE FIRST-CLASS SAW makers and saw grinders if they can come well recommended as good workmen. None others need apply. Address Box No. 3,288 Post-office.

$10 PER DAY NET PROFIT.—AGENTS wanted, for a light wholesale business. Send stamp for a circular to C. F. SHULTS, Troy, New-York

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—GOOD BOARD AND PLEASANT accommodations may be had, by applying at No. 111 East 11th-st.

BOARD WANTED—FOR 20 TO 30 YOUNG ladies, operatives in the cloak manufactory of Allen & Paine, No. 354 Broadway, where applications may be made either personally or by mail. Must be within 20 minutes' walk of above store.

WANTED—BY A LADY, AN UNFURNISHED room, without board; rent moderate; situation must be between Atlantic and Orange sts., and not further east than Pearl-st., Brooklyn. Address, stating terms, A. M., Brooklyn Post Office.

AT NO. 176 EAST 14TH-ST.—A ROOM TO let to suit a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, on the second floor; a hall room on the third floor; the location is good, the house airy and pleasant; reference required.

COMFORTABLE FURNISHED APARTMENTS may be had, with or without board, for single gentlemen, by applying at No. 23 North Moore-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD IN THE BEAUTIFUL VILLAGE OF ROSLYN, L. I.—One large, or two small families can be accommodated with genteel board, on moderate terms, in a private house; location healthy and romantic, and within pleasant walking distance of Harbor Mountain top, which presents a splendid Ocean and Sound view. Address V. MOTT, Roslyn, L. I., or inquire of D. D. WRIGHT, corner Houston and Lewis sts., New-York, or Capt. POST, steamer *Arrowsmith*, which leaves Peck-slip, daily, at 4 P. M.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT WATERLOO, N. J., near Long Branch; has a beautiful view of the Atlantic; good sea or river bathing; plenty of shade; terms for adults, $6; children and servants half price. Steamer *Helen* leaves Robinson-st. pier every day, at 8 o'clock. For information, call on J. H. WHITE, No. 142 Fulton-st., or address S. S. WYCKOFF, Waterloo, near Port Washington, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, wife, child and nurse, in a pleasant location. Address, stating terms, &c., G. W. F., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, ORIENT POINT, L. I.—Pleasantly situated on the extreme end of the north point of Long Island, only a moment's walk to Long Island Sound or Gardiner's Bay; good fishing, bathing, sailing, &c. Terms moderate. Send for a circular. This house is reached by Long Island Railroad twice each day, to Greenport, thence by stage to the house; also, steamer *Donaldson*, from James-slip, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 5 o'clock P. M., direct for the House.

THOS. T. PARSONS & SON, Proprietors.

THE CLIFF HOUSE, RYE, WESTCHESTER County, is most beautifully situated on the Sound. Several fine rooms (just vacated) on the south front, with beautiful views of the water, to let for the rest of the season. Ample stable room, bathing beach 150 feet from the house; rowing, sailing, fishing, &c. Distance, by New-Haven Railroad, 25 miles.

A. PARKER, Proprietor.

CLARENDON HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J., is now open for the season. Sea view and location unsurpassed. The Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad steamboats leave foot of Murray-st. at 6:15 and 10:40 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. daily. Time two hours.

J. JENKINSON, Proprietor.

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MANTILLAS! CIRCULARS! SACKS!

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The above Silks are without doubt the greatest bargain that has been offered for years.

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Silk Grenadines, Bareges, real French Organdies, Jaconets, Lawns, Mozambiques, Poplins, and a great variety of Dress Goods.

Rich Silk and Cloth Sacks, Circulars and Mantillas, all to be closed out within the next thirty days, regardless of cost. CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$50 TO $60 PER WEEK HAS BEEN made selling Ritter's patent Portable Desk, Portfolio, Work-box, Toilet Case and Checkerboard, which contains 20 articles useful to soldiers, sailors, miners, travelers, &c. Send for circular.

A. J. RITTER, Rahway, N. J.

Wholesale and retail at WILCOXES', No. 48 Courtlandt-st., N. Y.

A VERY VALUABLE PATENT FOR SALE.—The article of great utility, and necessary in every family, very cheaply made, affording extremely large profits, in which there is a moderate fortune. A rare chance. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—A GREAT INDUCEMENT. Excellent location, near Broadway; long lease at low rent; nicely fitted up and furnished; all in good order, and doing a large money-making business. Terms easy. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF a first-class grocery store, in New-Brunswick, N. J., doing a first-rate cash business. Best of reasons giving for selling out. Stock entirely new. Address D. W. J., Box No. 256 New-Brunswick, N. J.

FOR SALE—A RETAIL BOOT AND SHOE STORE, doing a good business, both in retail and custom line; sickness the cause. Address O. K., Box 175 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. G. ANTHON CALLENDER'S FRENCH and English Boarding and Day School, No. 32 East 21st-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23.

MADAME C. MEARS'

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL, NO. 222 MADISON-AV.,

Will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 17.

Letters to the above address will always receive prompt attention. After Sept. 1, Mme. Mears will be at home to receive personal applications.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., will reopen on Sept. 23.

Mrs. HOFFMAN will be at home after the 1st of September. Before that date, all applications by letter will be promptly answered.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,

No. 253 Madison-av.,

Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY,

Stamford, Conn., will reopen Sept. 9. For circulars containing full particulars, apply to Dr. WEISSE, (a Professor in the school,) No. 30 West 15th-st., or to the Principal. Reference, Rev. R. R. BOOTH, No. 301 9th-st., New-York.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

No. 32 West 18th-st.

Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 15th. Circulars may be obtained at the above address.

MRS. WILLIAMES'

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 22.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE, No. 327 4th-av., reopens Sept. 14. The Principal will be at the school after Sept. 6, to confer with parents.

There are three Departments—Classical, Scientific and Preparatory. The various branches of study will be under the immediate supervision of the following gentlemen as Examiners:

Greek—CHARLES ANTHON, LL.D., Professor of Greek in Columbia College.

Latin—HENRY DRISLER, A. M., Professor of Latin in Columbia College.

Mathematics—WM. G. PECK, A. M., Professor of Mathematics in Columbia College.

Jurisprudence—THEODORE W. DWIGHT, LL.D., Professor of Law in Columbia College.

Anatomy and Physiology—THOMAS TURNER, M. D., Physician-in-Chief of Kings County Hospital.

Belles Lettres—Rev. JARED B. FLAGG, D. D., Rector of Grace Church, Brooklyn.

Principal, Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, A. M., LL. B.

Vice-Principal—R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B.

Catalogues, containing full information, may be obtained at Thomson's, No. 1,107 Broadway (Madison-square;) Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway, and Burnton's, No. 49 6th-av.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, PERTH AMBOY, N. J.—The Fall Term commences on Wednesday, Sept. 2. References—*In N. York*, Revs. S. H. Tyng, D.D., Jos. P. Thompson, D.D., Morgan Dix, D.D., Messrs. Chas. King, LL.D., Wm. C. Bryant, David D. Field, Parke Godwin, Mason Bros. *In Phil'a.*—Prof. Coppee, (Pa. University,) P. E. Chase. *In Boston*—Revs. R. C. Wallerston, James F. Clarke. *In Prov.*—Rt. Rev. Bishop Clarke, Rev. Edw'd B. Hall, D. D., Hon. Jno. R. Bartlett. *In Washington*—Rev. Wm. H. Channing. *In Balt're*—Col. Wm. Birney. *In Newark, N. J.*—Marcus L. Ward, Esq. *In the Army*—Maj.-Gen. S. P. Heintzelman, Maj.-Gen. D. B. Birney. *At West Point*—W. E. Baldwin, Esq. For circulars, apply to MASON BROS., No. 5 Mercer-st., or by letter to MARCUS SPRING, Perth Amboy, N. J., who will also see applicants personally, on Mondays and Fridays, after 12 M., at No. 27 Park-place.

MISS JAMES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—At No. 54 West 36th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will open on the 14th September. May be seen at that address after Sept. 1. Miss JAMES is kindly permitted to refer to the following gentlemen: In NEW-YORK—D. D. Field, Esq., Rev. Dr. Cummings, B. H. Field, Esq., Edward Satterlee, Esq., John Jay, Esq., Hon. James W. Beekman, M. B. Field, Esq., J. W. Gerard, Esq., Rev. Dr. Hawks, Baltimore; Hon. Edward Everett, Boston; Right Rev. Bishop McCoskry, Michigan; Chief-Justice Taney, Washington; Pierre M. Irving, Esq., Irvington, N. Y.; Hon. Harvey Baldwin, Syracuse; Hon. Elon Farnsworth, Detroit; Hon. Robt. McClelland, Detroit; Gerrit Smith, Esq., Peterborough, N. Y.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER REceives twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident governesses, and by eminent professors from New-York. Pupils are received at any period. References—Right Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn., &c. For circulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, WITH MILITARY EXERCISES.—Address OTIS BISBEE, Principal. The next term begins Sept 9, 1863. Situated on College Hill, in an atmosphere pure and salubrious, with extensive grounds, gymnasium and drill-room, this school offers unequaled facilities to those who desire to combine health and physical strength with profitable mental and moral training.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE. — BRICK buildings; best sustained boarding seminary in the State. Fall Term, Aug. 20. Board and Common English 14 weeks for $40. Special arrangements for Ladies. Languages, Sciences, Music and Painting at low rates. Also, a complete Commercial College for young men. For catalogues address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, New-York.

☞ A teacher accompanies students from New-York.

LAWRENCE ACADEMY, GROTON, MASS.—The Fall term will begin Aug. 19, and continue thirteen weeks. Rev. WILLIAM HUTCHISON, Senior Tutor in Yale College, has been elected Principal, and will enter upon his duties with this term. Letters of inquiry may be addressed to the Principal at New-Haven, Conn.

STAMFORD, CONN.—MISS TUCKER REceives twenty young ladies to educate, assisted by German and French resident Governesses, and by eminent Professors from New-York. References: Rt. Rev. John Williams, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut, Middletown, Conn.; Rev. W. Mitchell, Rector, Stamford, Conn. For particulars, &c., apply to the Principal.

AUGUST.—WRITING LESSONS, BOOK-KEEPING, writing, arithmetic, &c., will be taught at reduced prices during the entire Summer vacation, at the old-established rooms, No. 62 Bowery, New-York, and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. "Col. Paine, the well-known teacher of writing, is one of the best instructors in the State."—*Newport Mercury.*

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE. — NEXT Session opens Sept. 3. This is a regularly chartered college, unsurpassed in location, healthfulness, accommodations for students, course of study, superior instructions, and reasonable terms. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

BUEL HALL.—REV. MR. AND MRS. BUEL'S French and English Boarding and Day School in Providence, R. I., will reopen on Monday, the 7th of September. Applications for admission should be immediately made. Address REV. R. F. BUEL, Providence, R. I.

MRS. H. DANA WARD, SUCCESSOR TO MRS. GIBSON, begs to announce that the English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 40 Union-square, will be opened TUESDAY, Sept. 15. The same masters will be retained, and course of studies pursued.

GROVE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Great Barrington, Mass.—Term commences Sept. 16, 1863, and continues twenty weeks. Mrs. M. W. ALLEN, Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fifty-first Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal, D. S. ROWE, A. M.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES—At Englewood, N. J., near New-York. Fall Term opens Sept. 23. Circulars may be obtained by addressing the Principals, J. A. FOWLER, M. A., WM. B. DWIGHT, M. A.

THE FALL TERM OPENS AT COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY Aug. 21. Board, &c., with tuition in common English, $40 per 14 weeks. For catalogue address R. C. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

GARDNER INSTITUTE. — BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies, No. 16 East 28th-st., will reopen Sept. 15. C. H. GARDNER, Principal.

MISS PORTER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, at No. 412 Fourth-av., will reopen Sept. 14.

TEACHERS.

THE UNDERSIGNED, A GRADUATE, and an educator who can produce most satisfactory testimonials, resulting from an experience of nearly ten years as head teacher in several of the largest and best schools in New-England, desires, with a view to devoting a portion of his time to literary pursuits, to hear of an opportunity to teach one or more classes in some institution, or to give private instruction during two or three hours of each day, in the classics, to young men fitting for college, or to any other young persons, in the mathematics, in elocution, or in the common English branches. References: Rev. Dr. Bellows, New-York; Rev. Dr. Tyng, New-York; Rev. Dr. Storrs, Brooklyn. Testimonials from the late Hon. Luther V. Bell, Charlestown, Mass.; from the late Frederick Emerson, Boston; from Rev. Wm. Barrows, Reading, Mass.; from Prof. William Russell, Lancaster, Mass.; and from Wm. B. Brown, Esq., Marblehead, Mass. The advertiser's address will be as follows: until Aug. 8, Boston, Mass.; between the 8th and the 30th, Derry, N. H.; subsequently to the 30th, Station D., New-York City. For any information which shall ultimately be of service to the undersigned, he will render a liberal compensation. HENRY A. LITTELL, late Head Teacher in the Highland Military School, Worcester, Mass.

AS TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN OF SEVERAL years' experience in teaching, and who understands the management of youth, desires the principalship of an academy, or would undertake the classical department of an institution where a first-class teacher is required; testimonials from gentlemen of very high standing can be furnished; an interview or a correspondence is solicited. Address ALPHA, Box No. 157 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—WANTED, FOR A YOUNG lady, a situation to teach the English and classical branches. Can give instruction on the Piano, if required. No objection to go to Europe. Reference, A. LESLIE, Box No. 181 Yorkville P. O.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black ink, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.

PRIZE GOODS.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

By BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of orders of sale to me directed by Hon. Wm. Marvin, I will sell by public auction, from opposite Laimbeer's Stores, Atlantic Docks, Brooklyn, ON SATURDAY, AUG. 1, 1863, At 12 o'clock M., as follows:

48 Cases MATCHES.
4 Kegs POWDER.
19 Bbls. COARSE SALT.
650 Sacks SALT, cargoes of prize vessels L. Dudley, Matti, Hortense, Ranger, Relampago, Maggie, Fulton, Handy, Clara, Juniper, Alligator, Gipsey, John Williams, Rosalie, Avon.
18 Bales COTTON from prize schooner KATE.
39 Bales COTTON from prize schooner BLAZER.
48 Bales COTTON from prize schooner STATESMEN.
3 Bales SEA ISLAND COTTON from prize schooner STATESMAN.
3 Half Bales COTTON from prize schooner STATESMAN.
1 Bale COTTON from prize schr. FIVE BROTHERS.
32 Bales COTTON from prize schooner SEA LION.
57 Bales COTTON from prize schooner, "A Scow."
12 Bags PICKINGS from prize schooner, "A Scow."
12 Bales COTTON from prize schr. JOHN WESLEY.
1 Bale SEA ISLAND from prize schr. CRAZY JANE.
2 Half Bales SEA ISAND from prize schooner CRAZY JANE.
21 Bags SEA ISLAND from prize schr. CRAZY JANE.
1 Bale COTTON from prize schooner ISABELLA.
1 Bale COTTON from prize schooner RIPPLE.
2 Bales Old Bagging from prize schooner Ripple and Royal Yacht.

Also, immediately thereafter at Robbins' Southern Naval Store-yard, Brooklyn:

39 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize schr. FROLIC.
3 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize schooner CRAZY JANE.
3 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize sloop MINNIE.
9 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize schooner NEW-YEAR.
4 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize sloop BRIGHT.
2¼ Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize sloop RAPID.
2 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize schooner GEN. PRIM.
7 Bbls. TURPENTINE, cargo of prize schooner SEA LION.

Catalogues and samples of COTTON at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st., New-York, the 31st inst.

JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. Marshal Southern District Florida.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of orders of sale directed to me by Hon. William Marvin, Judge of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell at LAIMBEER'S STORE, NO. 11 ATLANTIC DOCK, BROOKLYN. On SATURDAY, Aug. 8, 1863, At 10 o'clock, A. M., PRIZE GOODS, From following vessels:

A. J. HODGE,	AVON,
BREEZE,	BROTHERS,
CLARITA,	DART,
DIANA,	EAGLE,
GIPSEY,	JOHN WILLIAMS,
JOHN WESLEY,	SINNET,
NEPTUNE,	SEA BIRD.

CONSISTING OF

Ale, aquadiente, alcohol, brandy, buttons, bleached cloth, bagging, copperas, castor oil, claret, cotton cards, candles, castile soap, crockery, collars, coffee, calf skins, cloth, dry goods, gin, hose, hardware, handkerchiefs, ink, kerosene oils, lead, linseed oil, leather, logwood, medicines, nails, needles, opium, olive oil, pins, paper, pepper, quinine, rum, rope, shoes, soda, shirts, soap, shot, schnapps, steel, segars, spikes, tea, thread, twine, tin, whisky, wine.

Catalogues of sale will be ready on THURSDAY, Aug. 6, at the office of BENNER & BROWN, No. 113 Wall-st. The goods will be open for inspection two days before the sale.

ALSO,

At the same time and place, the Prize Schooner "BROTHERS," her tackle, &c., as she now lies at Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn.

JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. Marshal Southern District Florida.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 4th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the Cargo of the prize steamer *Granite City*, consisting of dry goods, groceries, drugs, medicines, &c. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

July 23, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 4th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the schooner *Rising Dawn* and cargo.

N. B.—The above cargo consists of about 1,200 bushels Turk's Island Salt and 11 bales of Gunny Bags.

July 23, 1863. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 4th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize schooner *D. Sargeant*, consisting of about 48 bales of Cotton. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

July 23, 1863.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 4th day of August, 1863, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Wheeler's Stores, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, the prize schooner *Odd Fellow*, her tackle, &c. R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

July 23, 1863.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 12 o'clock, in front of our store, No. 23 Nassau-st.

A four-seat shifting-top carriage, made by Lawrence, in good order, an excellent vehicle for family, park or country use.

Also a set silver-plated double harness, quite new.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW-YORK, COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, July 31, 1863.

SALE OF DAMAGED SUGAR.—THE FOLlowing cargo of the disabled brig KENTUCKY, GEORGE, Master, from Cardenas, now being landed on pier No. 45 East River, foot of Rutgers-st., in a perishable condition, will be sold at public auction, by THOMAS R. MINTURN, Auctioneer, on SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 11 o'clock, viz.: A 1-82, A (in diamond) 1-21, B 1-70, C 1-35, D 1-40, E 1-22—370 hhds sugar; 64 boxes do. HIRAM BARNEY, Collector.

DEPOT OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED GOVernment stores, will be sold at auction at the warehouse, on 17th-st., near H-st., on MONDAY, Aug. 24, 1863, at 10 o'clock A. M., a large lot of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, unfit for service, consisting in part of trowsers, coats, jackets, blankets, bed-sacks, knapsacks, haversacks, canteens, mess-pans, kettles, shovels, picks, tents, trumpets, bugles, drums, &c., &c. Lot of old rope, lot of old iron, and several tons of tent cuttings.

Terms cash in Government funds.

DANIEL G. THOMAS,
M. S. K. U. S. Army.

ASSISTANT QUORTERMASTER'S OFFICE, Corner of G and 22d sts., WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1863.

PUBLIC SALES OF CONDEMNED ANIMALS will take place at the Corral, near the Observatory, in this city, on the second and fourth Wednesdays, 12th and 26th of August, 1863.

The property is condemned as unfit for public service. Sales to commence at 10 o'clock A M., and be continued from day to day until the number on hand shall be sold. Terms cash, in Government funds.

C. H. TOMPKINS, Captain, A. Q. M. U. S. A.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO. is hereby dissolved by mutual consent, S. B. Strang retiring.

The affairs of the firm will be settled at the office of Strang & Adriance, No. 355 Broadway, either party signing in liquidation.

THEODOSIUS STRANG.
JAS. B. ADRIANCE.
STEPHEN B. STRANG.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of STRANG & ADRIANCE, and will continue the dry goods business at No. 355 Broadway.

THEODOSIUS STRANG.
JAS. B. ADRIANCE.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the name of MERRICK & BULL, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled by B. W. BULL, who will sign in liquidation.

THOMAS B. MERRICK,
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1863. BUCKLAND W. BULL.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the name of B. W. BULL & CO., and will continue the importation of drugs and chemicals, at No. 44 Cedar-st.

BUCKLAND W. BULL,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1863. ALFRED B. BULL.

MR. SAMUEL B. HOYT HAS THIS DAY dissolved from our firm. The business heretofore existing under the firm of HOYT, HOLMES & CO., will be carried on under the firm of HOLMES & WOOD, who will pay all outstanding bills and collect all debts due the firm.

WILLIAM J. HOLMES,
DANIEL M. WOOD.

New-York, July 30, 1863.

EDWARD B. HUGHES AND CHARLES P. CUMMINGS have been this day admitted as members of our firm. CAMMANN & CO.

Aug. 1, 1863.

MR. GEO. EDGAR UNDERHILL IS THIS day admitted a partner in our firm.

NATH'L L. & GEO. GRISWOLD.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

FINANCIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—THAT SUBscriptions for UNITED STATES SIX (6) PER CENT. TWENTY (20) YEARS BONDS, commonly called FIVE-TWENTIES, will continue to be received as heretofore, until after (10) days' public notice of discontinuance.

S. P. CHASE, Secretary of the Treasury.

AGENCY OF THE U. S. 5-20 YEAR 6 PER CENT LOAN.

OFFICE OF LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 34 WALL-ST., N. Y.

We are instructed to continue AS AGENTS to supply these Bonds AT PAR, interest in Gold, commencing at the time of subscription.

Orders accompanied by draft or current funds will receive prompt attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN SECURITIES AND GOLD.

AGENCY FOR THE SALE OF U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,

NO. 38 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK.

It having been determined to extend the time for the issue of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, we shall continue to act as agents and furnish the bonds as heretofore, at par, with interest commencing from date of subscription.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS. NO. 38 WALL-ST., N. Y.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

Will continue to furnish

U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,

as long as issued by Government, at par and interest.

CHECKS ON CITY BANKS received in payment.

INTEREST on BONDS to commence on day of deposit.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, for sale at market rate—

U. S. 6 PER CENT COUPON BONDS, of 1881.

U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Gold.

U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS—Interest payable in Currency.

SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES.

VERMILYE & CO.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,

No. 40 Wall-st.,

BANKERS

and dealers in United States Government Securities of all Descriptions.

Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission.

Gold for duties at current rates.

Mercantile collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

U. S. 5-20 BONDS

READY FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

For sale by DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

McGREGOR WESTERN RAILWAY CO.

The coupons from the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, falling due Aug. 1, 1863, will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 8 Wall-st.

GEO. GREENE, President.

NEW-YORK, July 29, 1863.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

ROBERT LOWDEN,

(Late of the firm of Johnson & Lowden,)

FOREIGN EXCHANGE BROKER,

No 42 Pine-st.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS PURCHASED

GALENA AND CHICAGO BONDS.

The First Mortgage Bonds of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, due Aug. 1, 1863, and past due, will be cashed at the office of VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, July 16, 1863.

THIS COMPANY HAVE MADE ARrangements for the Consolidation of their entire debt, by the execution of a Mortgage on their entire road, including the City track, and by the creation of a Sinking Fund providing for its gradual extinguishment and ultimate payment. This Consolidated and Sinking Fund Mortgage is payable thirty years from 1st day of February last, with interest at six per cent per annum, payable semi-annually.

Holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company due August 1, 1864, or other Mortgage Bonds, may on or before the 1st day of August, 1863, exchange their Bonds for the Consolidated and Sinking Fund Mortgage Bonds.

Information or full particulars can be obtained from the Farmers Loan and Trust Company, the Trustees, or at this office.

WM. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 23, 1863.—TWENTIETH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three and One-half per cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, free of the United States Income Tax, payable on the 20th day of August next, on stock registered at New-York, Boston and Albany respectively, and on the 20th day of September next on stock registered at London.

Dividends in New-York will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; in Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; in Albany, at the Albany City Bank; and in London at the Union Bank of London, pursuant to circular and notice of Dec. 10, 1862, from the Transfer Office in that city.

The Transfer Books at New-York, Albany and Boston will be closed at the close of business on Friday, the 31st day of July instant, and be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 24th day of August next.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER OF 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, July 16, 1863.

THIS COMPANY WILL, ON THE FIRST day of August ensuing, pay off their unsecured Bonds as follows:

Bonds due Aug. 1, 1859.
Bonds due Feb. 1, 1862.
Dover Extension 6 per cent. Bonds due 1857, 1861.
Redemption Bonds due 1861, 1863.
Interest will cease on and after Aug. 1, 1863.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

BURLINGTON AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of Mortgage Bonds and Income Bonds are hereby notified that the Coupons falling due Aug. 1 will be paid on that day, upon presentation to the Treasurer, No. 48 City Exchange, Devonshire-st., Boston; or they may be sent to him by mail, and a check on New-York will be returned. The National War Tax of three per cent. will be deducted according to requirement of law.

JOHN N. DENISON, Treasurer.

BOSTON, July 15, 1863.

OFFICE OF NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 8, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Books of Subscription to the increased Capital of the NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY are now open at the office of the Company, No. 6 Wall-st., and will continue open until the 10th day of August next, at which date the books will be closed. By order. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE MARIETTA AND CINT. RAILROAD CO., (As reorganized,) CHILLICOTHE, Ohio, July 25, 1863.

THE COUPONS OF THIS COMPANY, due the 1st of August, will be paid at their maturity as follows, viz.: On the sterling bonds at the "London Joint Stock Bank," in the City of London. On the dollar bonds at the office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., in New-York City. The above are secured by the first and only mortgage of the Company.

W. E. WATSON, Cashier and Secretary.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 28, 1863.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THE FIRST and second mortgage bonds of the Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland Railroad Company, due on the first day of August, will be paid on presentation at the Corn Exchange Bank in the City of New-York. Interest on said bonds will cease on said first day of August.

H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL CO., No. 111 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 27, 1863.

INTEREST ON BONDS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA Coal Company will be paid at the Company's Office in New-York, on and after August 1, prox. The bond tranfer books will be closed from July 29 to August 1, both inclusive.

GEORGE A. HOYT, Treasurer.

INTEREST NOTICE.—THE INTEREST ON THE Mortgage Bonds of the TOLEDO, LOGANSPORT AND BURLINGTON RAILWAY COMPANY due 1st of August next, will be paid at the office of M. K. JESUP & CO., No. 59 Exchange-place, New-York, on and after that date, on presentation of the proper coupons.

JOHN S. KENNEDY, President.

NEW-YORK, July 30, 1863.

TRANSFER OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No 8 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 27, 1863.

THE COUPONS DUE, AUGUST 1, FROM the preferred sinking fund, Appleton Extension, and Green Bay Extension Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation at this office.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, cor. 4th-av. and 26th-st. NEW-YORK, July 25, 1863.

COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS will be paid on and after Aug. 1, at the Treasurer's Office.

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND AND MOHONING RAILROAD CO. CLEVELAND, July 21, 1863.

INTEREST DUE AUGUST 1, ON FIRST Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid by Ward, Campbell & Co., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

CHAS L. RHODES, Vice-President.

"ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.—Coupons on the Bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation by McANDREW & WANN, No. 12 Pine-st.

U. S. REVENUE STAMPS SOLD AT A DIScount of 2 to 4½ per cent., by C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 29 Pine-st.

LAND WARRANTS purchased and for sale.

FINANCIAL.

EDWARD KING

Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. 4 Hanover-st.

$500, $800, $1,500, AND $2,500 TO loan on bond and mortgage. EDWARD A. FRASER, Counselor at Law and Notary Public, No. 333 Broome-st., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

"PARTICIPATING INSURANCE."

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INS. CO.,

No. 102 Broadway.

CASH CAPITAL, (all paid in)	$500,000 00
SURPLUS July 1, 1863	778,772 23
LIABILITIES	27,148 64

NEW-YORK, July 9, 1863.

The Directors of this Company have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF FIFTY PER CENT. to its customers, upon the premiums earned during the year ending 1st inst., on all policies entitling the holders to participate in the profits of the Company's business, and Scrip will be issued on the 10th day of September to Policy-holders for the amount to which they are respectively entitled.

ALSO,

An INTEREST DIVIDEND of SIX PER CENT. on all outstanding Scrip, payable in cash on the 10th day of September next.

ALSO,

A semi-annual CASH DIVIDEND of SEVEN PER CENT. upon the capital of the Company, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after Monday, 13th inst.

The Scrip Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th of September.

H. H. LAMPORT, Secretary.

NINTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 1 PINE-ST.,

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of *Five Per Cent.*, payable (free of Government tax,) on the 1st day of August.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 23, 1863.

THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, July 17, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a dividend from the earnings of the Road for six months, ending 30th June ultimo, of Three and One-Half per Cent. on the Preferred Stock, the Company assuming and paying the Government tax out of the undivided earnings belonging to the Preferred Stock account for the year ending Dec. 30, 1862.

Also, a dividend of Three and One-Half per Cent. on the Common Capital Stock, free of the United States Income tax: both payable at the Treasurer's office, Erie-place, on the 10th day of August next, to the registered holders of Stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer books of both Preferred and Common Stock will be closed at the close of business, on SATURDAY, the 25th day of July, and be reopened on the morning of TUESDAY, the 11th day of August.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE Illinois Central Railroad Company have this day declared a dividend of Two (2) per Cent., free from Government tax, upon all the shares and canceled bonds scrip standing in the names of holders on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 20th day of July instant, payable on and after the 1st day of August, upon all shares the calls upon which shall have been duly paid; and that the dividend upon the full-paid stock shall be a discharge of the interest payable thereon on the 1st day of January next, and payable upon surrender of the coupons issued therefor.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the afternoon of the 20th to the morning of the 30th of July. THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, July 27, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT a meeting of the Bord of Directors, held this day, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That a dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. (less Government tax) on the Preferred Stock, and a dividend of Two and One-Half Per Cent. (free of Government tax) on the Common Stock of this Company, be paid to the registered stockholders of the Company, on and after Aug. 25, at the office of Messrs. G. S. Robbins & Son, No. 51 William-st., New-York.

The transfer books will be closed on Aug. 15, and reopened on Aug. 25, 1863, and the dividend will be payable only to the stockholders registered at the United States Trust Company, New-York, on Aug. 15.

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer and Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE AMERICAN COAL COMPANY, No. 29 Trinity Building, No. 111 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 21, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a dividend, from the earnings of the company for six months ending 30th June ult., of Three Per Cent., free of the United States income tax, payable at the office of the company on or after the 10th day of August next, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer books will be closed at the close of business on the 30th day of July, and be reopened on Tuesday, the 11th day of August.

G. P. LLOYD, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, CORNER OF 27TH-ST. AND 4TH-AV., TREASURER'S OFFICE, July 15, 1863.

A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per share, (free from Government tax,) has this day been declared on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after SATURDAY, Aug. 1. The transfer books will be closed from the 18th inst. to Aug. 1, inclusive. W. BEMENT, Treasurer

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1863.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the MANHATTAN COMPANY have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, (the Bank paying the same,) out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after MONDAY, the 10th proximo.

J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, July 28, 1863.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) Per Cent., (free of Government tax,) has this day been declared payable to the stockholders on and after Saturday, the first day of August next.

The Transfer Books will be closed until that time.

By order of the Board, N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

PEORIA AND BUREAU VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 28, 1863.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. (less the United States Government tax) has been declared, payable on the 10th day of August next, at the office of the Company, No. 13 William-st., in this City. The transfer books will be closed on the 31st inst., and reopened on the 16th day of August next.

C. W. DURANT, Treasurer.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, July 10, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared an Extra Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. (free from Government tax,) payable on and after the first day of August next. In future the Dividends will be paid on the first days of February and August. The tranfer Books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE CO., 3d-av., cor 9th-st., NEW-YORK, July 23, 1863.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after Aug. 1. The transfer books will be closed from the 25th to the 31st inst. inclusive. By order.

WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

RUTGER'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE, No. 176 CHATHAM-SQUARE, CORNER OF MOTT-ST.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of *five per cent.* (free of Government tax,) payable to the stockholders on and after the first day of August next. The transfer books will be closed till that date. By order of

E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

July 28, 1863.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 18, 1863.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., payable to shareholders on and after Aug. 1, free of Government tax.

The transfer books will be closed from 21st inst. to day of payment, inclusive. F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, July 31, 1863.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared, out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on and after Monday, 10th proximo. By order of the Board. H. W. FORD, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 29, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable to the stockholders, free of Government tax, on and after the 3d day of August, at No. 393 Canal-st. W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

J. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1863.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY— 25TH DIVIDEND.—The Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent., free from tax, payable at the office, No. 433 Broadway, Aug. 3.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P M. Six per cent. interest paid. Deposits made on or before Aug. 1, will draw interest from that date.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.

R. H. BULL, Secretary.

PRINTING.

CHEAPEST PRINTER IN THE WORLD.

BUSINESS CARDS, INCLUDING CARDS, $1 per 1,000. Billheads, $3 per 1,000. Circulars in large quantities, 50 cents per 1,000, and labels 40 cents. ALL KINDS OF BOOK, JOB AND NEWSPAPER PRINTING equally cheap. T. R. DAWLEY'S new establishment, No. 13 Park-row, opposite the Astor House.

PRESSES WANTED.—A SECOND-HAND 4-cylinder Hoe Press; also, a second-hand Gordon Med. Improved Franklin Press, and a double-cylinder Hoe or Taylor Press, second-hand, about 32x46, or to print size of *Herald*, for all of which cash will be paid. Address HOLMAN, care of [illegible]

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 502 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 30, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M., on WEDNESDAY, the 5th of August next, for furnishing by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in this City, 20,000 pairs of negro shoes (brogans, black.)

Bidders will submit samples of their shoes, and state in their proposals how many they wish to furnish, and how soon they can make deliveries.

A scale of sizes can be ascertained at this office.

A proper guarantee must accompany each proposal, for the faithful performance of a contract.

The United States reserves the right to reject any part or the whole of the bids, as may be deemed for the interests of the service.

Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Negro Shoes," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
D. Q. M. G., U. S. Army.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 502 Broadway,
NEW-YORK, July 27, 1863.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on Monday, the 3d of August next, for furnishing, by contract, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, in this City:

Wall Tents and flies of Linen Duck, to conform in size and workmanship to the standard samples to be seen at this office. Bidders will submit a sample, at least a yard in length, of the material of which they propose to make the Tents, and state the quantity they wish to furnish and how soon they can make deliveries. A proper quantity must accompany the proposal.

The United States reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Wall Tents," and addressed to

Lieut.-Col. D. H. VINTON,
Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

MEDICAL.

IMPORTANT—FOR THREE DOLLARS. Dr. C. BERY & CO. will send their specific for the sure cure of diseases brought on by secret habits and other improprieties, together with a receipt for its manufacture. Address Dr. C. BERY & CO., New-York.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the Hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. By his special experience in this much neglected branch of medical science, he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., the only place. Call, send or write.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no pay, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a stamp. Cures warranted.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. This wonderful agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitution, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and impediments to marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. The time required to cure the most inveterate case is one week. Failure is impossible. This life-restoring remedy should be taken by all about to marry, as its effects are permanent. Young man, are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease, secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence is a never-failing cure. Sold by WALTER POWERS, M. D., No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Beware of bogus Dr. Hunters. The City is full of knaves, up to every trick to rob him of his great reputation as a skillful and reliable physician. No other office but No. 3 Division-st. Established in 1834. Eight separate rooms and a private entrance.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS are designed for both married and single ladies, and are the very best thing known for the purpose, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in cases of obstruction from any cause, and after all other remedies of the kind have been tried in vain. Expressly for obstinate cases. Warranted as represented in every respect, or the price will be refunded. Beware of imitations! Purchase directly of Dr. POWERS, 50 Lispenard-st., New-York.

DR. WARD'S MAGICAL INVIGORATORS, IN the form of Pills, will, in fifteen minutes after being taken, make the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated. To the unmarried or single, in every physical exigency, this unrivaled medicine is earnestly recommended as a complete restorative of the nervous system where manhood has been impaired. Procured of Dr. WARD, No. 50 Lispenard-st., between Broadway and Church-st. Call or send for circulars.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills. Infallible in correcting, regulating and removing all obstructions, from whatever cause, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office No. 50 Lispenard-st., near Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

DRS. DEFORREST AND BROOKS, NO. 131 Franklin-st., New-York, (near West Broadway,) may be successfully consulted by ladies and gentlemen, in all cases of a delicate nature; twenty years' practice in this branch of the profession; charges low. No lady or gentleman who may be afflicted should hesitate to at once call on them. Several private rooms.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

ADVICE TO LADIES.—IN ALL CASES where infallible medicines are desired, or mode of treatment that never fails, call upon Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," who treats female complaints exclusively. Office No. 129 Liberty-st.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. That is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians in regard to some pitiful patient who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

DENTISTRY.

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., N. Y., opposite Lord and Taylor's, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots; full sets on gold or platina, $25; on silver or rubber, $8; partial sets (gold) per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1; extracting, 25c.

FURNITURE.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE OF warranted manufacture; also, solid chestnut and walnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 365 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS and other States and Notary—No. 5 Beekman-st. [illegible]

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur,) That the following amendment be proposed to the Constitution of this State:

There shall be added to the sixth article of the Constitution of this State, as the twenty-sixth section thereof, the following:

Whenever, and as soon as this amendment to the Constitution shall take effect, the Governor shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint five persons Commissioners of Appeals, who shall have power to hear and determine all appeals then pending in the Court of Appeals, which may be transferred to them by said Court, and shall have all the general powers of a Court of Record for that purpose. The Clerk of the Court of Appeals shall act as Clerk of said Commissioners, and the judgment rendered by the said Commissioners shall be entered by the said Clerk in the records of the Court of Appeals, and shall have the same force and effect as if rendered by the said Court. One of said Commissioners shall be named as Chief Commissioner, and the said Commission shall continue, and the said Commissioners hold their office, until all the causes transferred to them shall have been heard and determined, but not longer than four years from the date of the original Commission. The said Commissioners shall receive the same compensation as the judges of the Court of Appeals. They may appoint the time and places of their sittings, and the Legislature shall provide for the expense thereof.

But said sitting shall not be appointed for the same time as those fixed for the Court of Appeals; and the Reporter of the Court of Appeals shall be the Reporter of the said Commissioners.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, IN SENATE, March 31, 1863.

The foregoing resolution was duly passed. By order of the Senate. JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, IN ASSEMBLY, April 6, 1863.

The foregoing resolution was duly passed. By order of the Assembly. J. B. CUSHMAN, Clerk.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION, PROVIDING THAT PERSONS IN THE MILITARY SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES, IN THE ARMY OR NAVY THEREOF, MAY VOTE AT THE PLACE WHERE THEY MAY BE IN SUCH SERVICE.

Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That the following amendment be proposed to the Constitution of this State:

Section one of article two is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following words:

Provided, That in time of war, no elector in the actual military service of the United States, in the army or navy thereof, shall be deprived of his vote by reason of his absence from the State; and the Legislature shall have power to provide the manner in which, and the time and places at which, such absent electors may vote, and the canvass and returns of their votes in the election districts in which they respectively reside or otherwise.

Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that the same be published for three months prior to such election, pursuant to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, IN ASSEMBLY, April 22, 1863.

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly. J. B. CUSHMAN, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, IN SENATE, April 24, 1863.

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate. JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I have compared the preceding with the original concurrent resolutions on file in this office, and do certify that the same are correct transcripts therefrom and of the whole of said original resolutions.

HORATIO BALLARD, Secretary of State.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

For regulating Sixty-first-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue.

For regulating Fifty-seventh-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues.

For setting and resetting curb and gutter stones in Fifty-seventh-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

For flagging sidewalks in Fifty-fourth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, and in Forty-sixth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Sixty-first-street, between Third and Fifth avenues, and the lots at the intersecting avenues to the centre of the blocks each way from Sixty-first-street.

Also, all the lots and parcels of land situate on both sides of Fifty-seventh-street, between the Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, and the parts of lots between the northerly line of Fifty-seventh-street and the centre of the block between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, westerly of the Eleventh-avenue.

Also, all the lots on both sides of Fifty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. Also, all those lots in the Nineteenth Ward known as Ward numbers ten, thirteen, fifteen to nineteen, both inclusive, and forty-two and forty-three in block number one hundred and one. Also, Ward numbers forty-one, forty-eight, forty-nine, fifty and fifty-one of block number five hundred and thirty, in the same Ward, and Ward numbers thirty-four, twenty-seven, twenty-six and twenty in block number five hundred and thirty-one, also of the Nineteenth Ward.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, number thirty-two Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,

OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, July 25, 1863.

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, July 29, 1863.

TO THE RESIDENTS AND OCCUPANTS OF STORES ON BROADWAY—The undersigned would respectfully call your attention to the fact that the almost universal custom of sweeping out the stores on this thoroughfare in the morning, is a great hindrance to the perfect cleaning of the street and keeping it free from dust.

In sweeping the stores at this time of day creates a nuisance; the dust is carried along the line of the walks, and, raised by every gust of wind, is an intolerable annoyance to all passengers; the remainder is left in the gutters, giving them the appearance of not having been swept by the City night sweepers. I therefore respectfully request that you cause your stores and sidewalks to be swept at *night*, and that the sweepings be deposited in the street, so that the City sweepers may be enabled to gather them up in their nightly rounds; and Broadway shall have no cause for complaint on account of any remaining uncleanness.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
F. I. A. BOOLE, City Inspector.

THE COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS will meet every day, until further notice, in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 1 o'clock P. M. Parties having business with the Committee, are respectfully invited to attend.

Alderman TERENCE FARLEY,
Alderman PETER MITCHELL,
Alderman JOHN T. HENRY,
Alderman F. I. A. BOOLE,
Alderman JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Councilman WM. JOYCE,
Councilman SAMUEL WEBSTER,
Councilman JOHN McCONNELL,
Councilman ALEX. BRANDON,
Councilman JOHN G. HAVILAND.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH of the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room number twelve, City Hall, on TUESDAY of each week, at two o'clock P. M., until further notice. All persons interested in papers awaiting the action of the Committee are requested to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number eight, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

GEO. A. JEREMIAH,
TERENCE FARLEY,
CHARLES H. HALL,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS, of the Board of Aldermen, will meet every TUESDAY, in Room No. 8 City Hall, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of considering all papers referred to such Committee. All parties interested will please attend without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN FOX, Committee on Public Buildings.
LEWIS R. RYERS.

THE COMMITTEE ON LAMPS AND GAS of the Board of Councilmen, will meet EVERY WEDNESDAY at 1 o'clock P. M., until further notice, in room No. 5 City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

ALEX. BRANDON,
JAMES MURRAY, Committee on Lamps and Gas.
RICHARD O'BRIEN,

THE COMMITTEE ON POLICE OF THE Board of Aldermen, will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 1 o'clock, P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall, for the purpose of investigating all papers referred to them. All persons interested are respectfully requested to appear before the Committee without further notice.

PETER MASTERSON,
GEO. A. JEREMIAH, Committee on Police.
CHAS. H. HALL.

THE COMMITTEE ON ROADS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every FRIDAY, at two o'clock P. M., in Room number twelve, City Hall. All persons interested in matters pending the action of the Committee are invited to attend.

TERENCE FARLEY,
JACOB M. LONG,
PETER MASTERSON,
Committee.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at two o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

JOHN McCOOL,
JOHN HOGG,
LEWIS R. RYERS,
Committee on Fire Department.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, July 9, 1863.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FIVE per cent. penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next on all unpaid water rents.

T. B. TAPPAN, Water Registrar.

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES TO RENT AND FOR SALE—On monthly payments. Wheeler & Wilson's, Singer's, Finkle & Lyon's, Howe's, Wilcox & Gibb's, &c., at manufacturers' prices.

P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway.

MEETINGS.

I. O. O. F.—THE R. W. GRAND ENCAMPMENT of Southern New-York will hold its annual session in the room in Odd-Fellows' Hall on MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 3, at 8 o'clock. By order.

JOHN J. DAVIS, Grand Scribe.

SHIPPING

STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
will be dispatched

From LIVERPOOL, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. | From NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 2, at 8 o'clock A. M., precisely.

And at intervals thereafter of about six weeks from each port.

First Cabin, from.......$95 to $135

Second Cabin—State room berths, meals furnished at separate tables.......$70

Excursion tickets out and back, in the first and second cabins only, a fare and a half.

Servants accompanying passengers, and children under 12 years of age, half fare. Infants free.

Third Cabin—Intermediate state-rooms, passengers found with beds, bedding, table utensils, and good, substantial food.......$50

Prices of Cabin passage from Liverpool same rates as above.

Price of Steerage passage from Liverpool.......$25

All fares payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage. An experienced Surgeon on board. For passage, apply only to

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, at the Office No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply to

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
No. 54 South-st.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO LIVERPOOL.

The undersigned will dispatch one of the undermentioned or other first-class full powered British built steamers from

NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL,
calling at Queenstown to land passengers and latest
TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Ship.	Tons.	Commander.	To sail.
GEORGIA......	2,876	Gleadell,	Friday, 31st July.
LOUISIANA...	2,166	Brooking,	Friday, 14th August.
VIRGINIA......	2,876	Milburn,	Friday, 28th August.
CAROLINA....	2,978	Pearce,	

These steamers have been all built under the inspection of the Chief Surveyor to the Liverpool Underwriters' Registry of Iron Ships, they have extra water-tight compartments, and classed first-class for 22 years.

They are fitted up for first, second, and third-class passengers, which are charged at the following rates:

First-class......$90
Second-class...... 50 } Payable in Currency.
Third-class...... 35

Dietary and accommodation unsurpassed by any other line of steamers.

For further particulars, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wed'y, July 29.
AFRICA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 5.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Weds'y, Aug. 12.
ARABIA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 19.
CHINA, ANDERSON, leaves New-York, Wed'y, Aug. 26.
ASIA, SHANNON, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 2.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage......$132 50
Second Cabin Passage...... 80 00

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage......$112 50
Second Cabin Passage...... 65 00

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

THE ATLANTIC IRISH ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

(GALWAY LINE.)

ADRIATIC, 1,200 Horse-power, 4,000 Tons.
HIBERNIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
COLUMBIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.
ANGLIA, 1,000 Horse-power, 3,000 Tons.

The magnificent Steamship
ADRIATIC

will sail from LIVERPOOL, via GALWAY, to NEW-YORK, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th of July, to be followed by the other steamers of the line every alternate Wednesday.

Rates of passage from Liverpool to New-York, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First Cabin......$126
Second Cabin...... 88
Steerage...... 25

For passage, apply at the office of the Agents
SABEL & SEARLE,
No. 23 Broadway.

ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
NOVA SCOTIAN,
Capt. BALLANTINE, carrying the Canadian and United States Mails, will sail from Quebec next
SATURDAY, Aug. 1.

Rates of passage from New-York: First-class, according to accommodations, $87 and $72. Steerage, found with good provisions, $32 50, payable in Gold or its equivalent in United States currency. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage, apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT,

The United States MAIL STEAMSHIP
COLUMBIA,
D. B. BARTON, Commander,

Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, for New-Orleans direct.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

No freight received or bills of lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship
GEORGE CROMWELL,
Capt. JOHN A. POST,
will leave Pier No. 9, North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 1, at 3 P. M.

Passage $60. Freight at reduced rates.

No freight received, or bills of lading signed, after Friday. Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NEW-YORK AND WASHINGTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

SEMI-WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK, WASHINGTON and GEORGETOWN, D. C. Regular sailing days, SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M., from PIER NO. 15 EAST RIVER, foot of Wall-st. For freight or passage, apply to

JAS. HAND, Agent, No. 117 Wall-st.
MORGAN & RHINEHART, Agents,
Washington and Georgetown.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

To sail on SATURDAY, Aug. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M., the new side-wheel U. S. M. steamship MORNING STAR, A. D. PERKINS, Commander, will sail as above from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. For freight or passage, apply to JAMES A. RAYNOR, 161 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamship EVENING STAR will sail for New-Orleans on SATURDAY, Aug. 22.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.) The well-known steamers of the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON......Saturday......Aug. 1
CITY OF NEW-YORK......Saturday......Aug. 8
CITY OF MANCHESTER...Saturday......Aug. 15

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in currency.

First cabin......	$80	Steerage......	$32 50
First cabin to London......	85	Steerage to London......	35 50
First cabin to Paris......	95	Steerage to Paris......	40 50
First cabin to Hamburg......	90	Steerage to Hamburg......	37 50

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85, $105. Steerage $25. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDON, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The splendid British iron steamship

CELIA,
3,000 tons, Capt. G. C. SMITH,

Will sail from Pier No. 13 East River, New-York, on SATURDAY, Aug. 8, at 12 o'clock, noon.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin......$80
Second Cabin...... 50
Steerage...... 30

Payable in United States currency.

For passage apply only to CHAS. A. WHITNEY,
At the office, No. 26 Broadway.

For freight apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL,
Agents, No. 54 South-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce naturalization certificates.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT OFFICE.—Passports from the Department of State furnished by A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE CHEAP—SEVERAL COACHES, suitable for hacks or private use; also, top and no-top buggies, four and six-seat rockaways, Germantowns, depot and express wagons, harness, &c., at Taylor's, No. 16 Cedar-st., opposite the Post-office.

LIGHT WAGON FOR SALE—MADE TO order by Goddard, of Boston. It has full springs and weighs 200 pounds; in perfect order, having been but little used. Apply to DUSENBURY & VAN DUSER, No. 135 Christie-st.

FOR SALE.—A SPLENDID CHESTNUT-SORREL saddle-horse, 14½ hands high, belonging to an army officer, to be sold at a bargain; well adapted for ladies' use. Apply to Mr. E. PLATO, No. 359 7th-av., near 33d-st.

FOR SALE—A LADY'S SADDLE PONY, VERY stylish, 13½ hands high; also saddle to fit. Sold for the want of use. Very cheap. Apply at Metropolitan Stables, corner of Crosby and Prince sts.

FOR SALE—THE SLOOP YACHT ARIEL, OF about 16 tons, drawing 4 feet 6 inches water, with cabin 6 feet high, with all conveniences, in complete order in every particular; can be seen off Stryker's boat-house, Jersey City. Capt. Young. For terms apply to CALDWELL & MORRIS, No. 91 Cedar-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & FLUSHING RAILROAD. Leave New-York, at James-slip Ferry and 34th-st. Ferry, at 6, 7, 8, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7¾.

Leave Flushing at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 1, 3½, 5, 6 and 7¾.

N. B.—On TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, a special night train leaves Flushing at 11 P. M., and from 34th-st. Ferry at 12 P. M.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—Trains will leave 26th-st. depot—For Albany—10:30 A. M., stopping at Williamsbridge, White Plains, Bedford, Croton Falls and stations north to Albany, connecting with the Central and Northern Railroad for Saratoga and all points north and west. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M. and 5 P. M. (The 5 P. M. train will run Saturdays only; returning, leave Croton Falls 5:50 A. M. on Mondays.) For White Plains, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5 P. M., and 6:15 P. M. from White-st. depot. For Williamsbridge, 8:15, 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, 5, 6:15 and 8:30 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. For Dover Plains, 4 P. M., stopping at White Plains and stations north to Dover. Returning, leave Albany at 9:10 A. M., on arrival of Northern and Western trains, stopping at all stations from Chatham to Croton Falls, also at Bedford, White Plains and Williamsbridge; Dover Plains, 5:45 A. M., stopping at all stations north of and at White Plains; Croton Falls, 5 P. M.; White Plains, 6:10, 7, 8:20 A. M., 12:30, 4:15 P. M.; Williamsbridge, 5:30 A. M. and 7:05 P. M. Croton Falls, White Plains and Williamsbridge trains stop at all stations. Sunday Excursion Trains at half-fare. For Croton Falls, 8:15 A. M., stopping at all stations except Yorkville; for Williamsbridge, 9:15, 11:30 A. M., 2, 4:30 and 8 P. M.; for White Plains, 8 P. M. Williamsbridge and White Plains trains stop at all stations. Returning, leave White Plains, 6:10 A. M.; Williamsbridge, 6:42, 10:25 A. M., 12:40, 2:10, 5:40 and 7 P. M., stopping at all stations; Croton Falls, 5:00 P. M., stopping at all stations north of and at Williamsbridge.

JOHN BURCHILL, Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—INCREASED accommodation.—Leaves James-slip and foot of 34th-st., East River, at 8 A. M. for Greenport, stopping at all stations; and 3:30 P. M. for Jamaica, Mineola, Jerusalem and all stations east to Greenport. For Islip, 8 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syossett, 8 and 11 A. M., 4:30 and 6 P. M. For Jamaica and Hempstead, 8 and 11 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 and 6 P. M. Sunday Excursion Train, at 9:15 A. M. from 34th-st., stopping at all the stations to Yaphank, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 2:45 P. M. Jamaica Accommodation Train from New-York, at 6:30 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:30 P. M.	10:57 P. M.

On SUNDAYS, at 5:22 P. M., from 30th-st.

Tickets may be procured at any of the offices of Westcott's Express, in New-York and Brooklyn, and baggage checked at the house to all points on the road, and to Saratoga Springs.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS:

7 A. M.—Express for Buffalo.
8:30 A. M.—Milk, daily, for Otisville.
10 A. M.—Mail, for Buffalo.
4 P. M.—Way, for Otisville, Newburgh and Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Emigrant.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH.—RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, June 15, 1863, the fast and favorite steamer J. D. BEERS (late JESSE HOYT) will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 6:15 A. M., 10:40 A. M. and 4:15 P. M. for Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury and intermediate stations. Returning leave Long Branch at 7:15 and 11:10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Passengers for Manchester, Tom's River, Barnegat and Mannahawken, will take 6:15 A. M. boat or by taking the 10:40 A. M. boat go to Long Branch, remain there 3½ hours, and then proceed per express train to Camden and intermediate stations, arriving at Camden at 7:30 P. M.

R. S. SEYMOUR, Sup't.

SUNDAY NIGHT TRAIN FROM NEWPORT.—On and after SUNDAY, Aug. 2, the steamer WATER LILLY will leave Newport at 6½ P. M., each Sunday, until further notice, connecting at East Greenwich with Sunday evening Express trains, with sleeping-car attached, for New-York, arriving at 3:10 Monday mornings.

NORTHERN R.R. OF N. JERSEY.—TRAINS leave Jersey City for Piermont at 8:00 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 1:15 P. M., 4:20 P. M. and 6:25 P. M. Saturdays only, 11:15 P. M.; for Monsey, 1:15 P. M., and 4:20 P. M.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

STEAMBOATS.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves from Jay-street pier every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., Yonkers, Cozzens', West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson. Arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West; arriving in Saratoga 7 o'clock same evening. Returning—Leave Albany every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 9 o'clock A. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY, SANDY HOOK, HIGHlands, Fort Washington, Mount's & Brown's Docks, Fair Haven and Red Bank. On MONDAY, June 1, and every succeeding day, (Sundays excepted,) the steamer HELEN will leave Robinson-st. Pier at 8 A. M.; returning, will leave Red Bank at 2½ P. M. SUNDAY TRIPS.—On SUNDAY, May 31, and every succeeding Sunday, she will leave New-York, (same Pier,) at 7½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank at 3 P. M., making the usual landings. The LAURA will connect for Pleasure Bay, Long Branch and Branchport.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE LARGE and commodious steamer DANIEL DREW leaves Pier foot of Jay street every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, landing at 30th-st., Yonkers, Cozzens', West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Catskill and Hudson, arriving at Albany in time to take the cars for Saratoga and the West, arriving in Saratoga at 7 o'clock the same evening. Returning, leave Albany every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning, at 9 o'clock.

DIRECT STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HARTford, connecting with railroad to Springfield, Northampton, Bellows Falls, Brattleboro', &c. Steamer GRANITE STATE leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer CITY OF HARTFORD leaves Peck-slip at 4 P. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

The Boats of this line are first-class Sound steamers, and are commanded by competent and experienced officers.

NEW-YORK, May 25, 1863.

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SOUTHHOLD, SAG HARBOR, &c.—Three trips per week. The steamer DONALDSON, Capt. W. S. HAVENS, having been thoroughly rebuilt and put in order, will, for the present, leave Pier No. 34 East River (James-slip,) on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Returning, leave Sag Harbor MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, at 4 o'clock. For freight or passage apply on board, or of A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

FOR HUDSON AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS.—The steamer OREGON, Capt. C. F. KING, and steamer CONNECTICUT, Capt. F. M. POWER, will leave EVERY DAY (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Harrison-st., North River. Connects with the Hudson and Boston and Western Railroads. Tickets may be obtained on board to Springfield and North Adams and all intermediate places.

FOR CATSKILL AND MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—Steamer THOMAS POWELL will leave foot of Franklin-st., TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS of each week, at 5 P. M., and SATURDAYS, at 3 P. M., landing at Malden, connecting with stages at Catskill to the Mountain House, Delhi and Gilboa. Leaves Catskill for New-York on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 6 P. M.

AUGUST 2.—THE ONLY REGULAR SUNDAY boat, the steamer MOSES TAYLOR, for Glen Cove, New-Rochelle, City Island, Whitestone, Fort Schuyler and Strattonport will leave Peck-slip at 8 A. M.; Broome-st., 8¼; 10th-st., 8½; 26th-st., 8¾. Returning, leave Glen Cove at 2½ P. M., New-Rochelle, 3¼, stopping at all the other landings.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY.—THE NAUSHON leaves Christopher-st. at 9¼, 12¼, 3¼.
Spring-st. at 9½, 12½, 3½.
Dey-st. at 9¾, 12¾, 3¾.
Morris-st. (Pier No. 4) 10, 1, 4.

Lands at Fort Hamilton each way.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26 East River daily, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight taken all day on the wharf, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, also the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamboat and Railroad Connection. The CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3¼ P. M. The Steamboat Train leaves the wharf at New-Haven on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE.—The ELM CITY leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

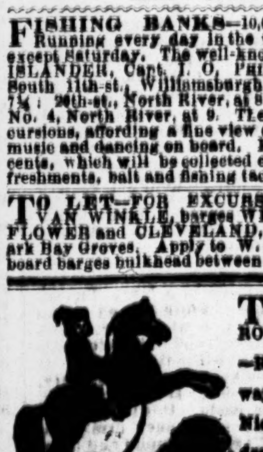
SUNDAY BOAT FOR WEST POINT, COLD SPRING, CORNWALL AND NEWBURG.—Steamer BROADWAY will leave Pier foot of Jay-st., every SUNDAY MORNING at 7½ o'clock, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing and Haverstraw.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—THE STEAMER ARMENIA leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from the foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock, making usual landings, touching at 30th-st.

EXCURSIONS.

FISHING BANKS—10,000 CAUGHT DAILY— Running every day in the week during the season, except Saturday. The well-known sea steamer STATEN ISLANDER, Capt. J. O. PHILLIPS, leaves the foot of South 11th-st., Williamsburgh, at 7, A. M.; Peck Slip, 7½; 20th-st., North River, at 8; Spring-st., at 8¼; Pier No. 4, North River, at 9. There will be delightful excursions, affording a fine view of the fortifications, &c.; music and dancing on board. Fare for the excursion, 50 cents, which will be collected on going on board. Refreshments, bait and fishing tackel on board.

TO LET—FOR EXCURSIONS, STEAMER RIP VAN WINKLE, barges WILLIAM MYERS, MAYFLOWER and CLEVELAND, also Dudley's and Newark Bay Groves. Apply to W. & E. MYERS & CO., on board barges bulkhead between Vestry and Laight sts.



TIBBALS' SPRING ROCKING-HORSE DEPOT—Removed to No. 512 Broadway, directly opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. Also, Children's Carriages, &c. Send stamp for illustrated circular and price-list.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

SATURDAY, Aug. 1, 1863.
LAST DAY POSITIVELY
OF
SANDFORD'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE,
NEGRO MINSTRELS, DELINEATORS,
AND
COMIC OPERATIC PERFORMERS,
AND
COMPLIMENTARY FAREWELL BENEFIT
TO
MR. S. S. SANDFORD,
the talented and popular leader of the band.

His efforts to please and amuse the patrons of the Museum, encourage him to hope for
A BUMPER AT HIS LAST APPEARANCE.
The Company give their choicest pieces in
PERFORMANCES AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
at 3 and 7¾ o'clock,
assisted by the celebrated
DENIER BROTHERS,
TIGHT-ROPE PERFORMERS, GYMNASTS, PANTOMIMISTS, &c.,
who also make their
LAST APPEARANCE TO-DAY.

Whoever would enjoy the rich music, the comic delineations and unsurpassed
NEGRO OPERATIC PERFORMANCES
of the Minstrel Band, or witness the
BOLD AND DARING FEATS
of the DENIER BROTHERS, which
OUTBLONDIN BLONDIN HIMSELF,
must do so to-day, or they are too late.
To be seen at all hours, day and evening,
A LIVING OURANG OUTANG,
OR, WILD MAN OF THE WOODS,
TWO LIVING TIGER CATS,
TWO MONSTER LIVING BOA CONSTRICTORS,
ROBERT HOUDIN'S WONDERFUL
AUTOMATON WRITER,
THE LIGHTNING CALCULATOR,
A DOMESTIC CAT NURSING TWO MINKS.
The GRAND AQUARIA, Learned Seal, Sea Lion, Monster Bear, Living Anacondas, Wax Figures, &c.
Admission to all 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.
On MONDAY NEXT, Aug. 3,
A SHORT SUMMER DRAMATIC SEASON
will commence, under the direction of that talented and popular actor,
C. W. CLARKE, Esq.,
assisted by many of the best artists of the day.

WINTER GARDEN.

EXTRA ANNOUNCEMENT.
SETCHELL'S BENEFIT.
SATURDAY EVENING, AUG. 1.
A GREAT BILL.
For the 14th time, the great burlesque of
LEAH, THE FORSOOK,
and for the first time in many years, the comedy of the
SERIOUS FAMILY.

Aminadab Sleek......Mr. Setchell
Capt. Murphy Maguire......Mr. W. R. Floyd
(who has kindly volunteered for this occasion.)
Mrs. Delmaine......Miss Emily Thorne
Charles Torrens......Mr. A. H. Davenport

The entire comedy company in the evening's entertainment.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE ATONEMENT—33d-st., corner of 2d.-av.—Rev. M. E. WILLING, Rector. The Rector expects to leave for Gettysburgh on Tuesday next, to administer to the wounded and dying soldiers, and will preach and take up a collection for the Christian Commission on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BETWEEN Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. PARKER will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Rev. J. K. WARDLE, pastor, will preach to the young at 7¾ o'clock, P. M. Union thanksgiving services on THURSDAY at 11 o'clock A. M. Sermon by Rev. J. PARKER. Love feast on FRIDAY EVENING.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. MR. LORD will preach SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening Rev. R. HORTON, at 7¾ o'clock. Prayer meeting before evening service, commencing at 6¾ o'clock. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited to attend. Sacrament after morning service.

FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, (Protestant Episcopal,) in East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON, Pastor. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers at hotels, and all unconnected with any other Church, will find a welcome. All seats free.

ST. ALBANS' CHURCH—FIFTIETH-STREET, near Lexington-av. Services on SUNDAY, at 8½ and 10½ A. M., 7½ P. M. Services on THURSDAY, Aug. 6, (National Thanksgiving Day) at 10½ o'clock. This church will remain open throughout the year. Seats all free. Rev. WM. A. W. MAYBIN, Rector.

SPIRITUAL MEETING OF THE CONGREgation of the New Dispensation, EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M., at Hall, No. 954 Broadway, corner of 23d-st. Admittance free. Collection taken up. Ministers and reformatory speakers invited. Circle on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at same place.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT WILL DELIVER A lecture to young ladies, in the Bloomingdale Baptist Church, on 42d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock. On the National Thanksgiving Day he will preach a sermon suited to the occasion, in the same place, at 11 o'clock A. M.

MARINERS' CHURCH OF THE NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY, corner of Madison and Catharine sts. Preaching by the Pastor elect, the Rev. A. MCGLASHAN, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Seamen and others invited. Seats free. Next Sabbath evening—Monthly Concert for seamen, with facts and addresses.

REV. DR. BELL WILL PREACH ON SUNDAY, in the Church in 50th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., at 10:30 A. M. and at 4 P. M. He will continue those interesting sermons on the *Creation of the World*.

WEST TWENTY-THIRD-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Near 7th-av., Rev. F. G. CLARK, Pastor. Services in this Church on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. Preaching by Rev. Dr. DAVIDSON.

REV. NEWTON HESTON, PASTOR OF the State-st. Congregational Church, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 and 2½ o'clock. Lecture by the Pastor every TUESDAY EVENING.

MEMORIAL CHURCH—HAMMOND-ST., CORner Waverley-place. Rev. S. H. TYNG, Jr., will preach on SUNDAY EVENING; Rev. Dr. DANA WARD, MORNING, and Rev. W. H. COOK in the AFTERNOON. Services, 10½, 4 and 8 o'clock. Seats free.

SHILOH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH— Corner of Prince and Marion sts. Sermon by the Pastor, (Rev. H. H. GARNET,) at 10½ o'clock. At 3 P. M. there will be a Christian Union Meeting; addresses by Mr. VINCENT COLYER and several colored ministers.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE.—REV. CHAS. NEWMAN, late of Ferringford, Conn., will preach in the Brooklyn Tabernacle, on SUNDAY, August 2, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sabbath-school meets at 9 A. M. Bible-class meeting in the afternoon at 2½ o'clock.

THE MESSENGER OF THE JUDGMENT dispensation will preach the Kingdom of God, on SUNDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free. Those who love Christ and long for his appearing are specially invited.

BAPTISM—AT THE LAIGHT-ST. CHURCH, CORner Laight and Varick sts., St. John's Park, on SUNDAY MORNING. Rev. I. S. KALLOCH will preach in the morning upon *Going Forward*, and in the evening upon *Christ's Prayer on the Cross*.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Usual "children's service," SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Short addresses and children's hymns. Strangers and others are cordially invited.

SOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, corner President and Court sts., Brooklyn.—Preaching in this house on SUNDAY by Rev. J. P. GULLIVER, of Norwick, Conn. Services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. DAVID MORRIS WILL PREACH in the 55th-st. Baptist Church, between Lexington and 3d avs., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

REV. ALFRED COOKMAN WILL PREACH in Trinity M. E. Church, 34th st., between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, Aug. 2. He will be absent the following Sunday.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR—LEXINGton-av., corner of East 30th-st. This church will remain open during the month of August. Hours of service on Sundays, 10½ A. M., and 5 o'clock P. M.

MERCER-ST. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. Dr. SEELYE (late of Albany) is expected to preach on SUNDAY, Aug. 2, at 10½ and at 4 o'clock.

REV. TH. MONOD WILL PREACH IN the French Evangelical Church, corner of Grand and Crosby sts., in the basement, on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M.

TO CHURCHES.—THE POSITION OF SEXton wanted by a young man who is in every respect competent to perform the duties; is at present holding the office, where he has been for several years, giving entire satisfaction; is strictly temperate and willing to devote his whole time to the interest of the Church. Address SEXTON, Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

PEW FOR SALE.—ONE OF THE BEST IN THE Brick Church, (Fifth-av. corner 37th-st.) Rev. Drs. Spring and Shedd, pastors. Address Box 695 Post Office.

BUILDING MATERIALS, &C.

SEASONED PINE LUMBER.

8,000,000 feet—comprising a complete assortment of all qualities and thickness, from ¾ inch to 6 inches, and suitable for manufacturers, builders or shippers. Also, 10,000,000 feet this year's sawing, to arrive, 100,000 feet seasoned 1 inch black walnut.

H. W. SAGE & CO., foot East 33d-st.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT

FIRE AND WATER-PROOF.

For cottages, barns, roofs, decks of vessels, &c. Will stand any weather or climate. R. REYNOLDS, Agent, Depot No. 74 Maiden-lane.

WROUGHT IRON TILES FOR MALT-KILNS AND DRYING FLOORS.—The subscribers would inform maltsters, brewers, distillers and others, that he continues to manufacture "Stewart's Patent Wrought Iron Tiles," (the best article in use.) Also, Perforated Flat Sheet-Iron Flooring, all sizes. False bottoms for Mash Tubs, plain and galvanized, &c. Circulars, with references, forwarded on application.

T. G. ARNOLD, No. 447 Broome-st., New-York, Second door west of Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE IN the City to purchase cheap and well-finished MANTELS is A. KLABER'S Mantel Manufactory, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 4th-av., N. Y. Cut this out.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager......MR. WM. WHEATLEY
THE BEST VENTILATED THEATRE IN THE COUNTRY.
Commence at 8; conclude 10:40.
EVERY EVENING
TILL FURTHER NOTICE.
THE THIRD MONTH.
John Brougham's Grand Romantic Drama, entitled the
DUKE'S MOTTO,
THE GREAT SUCCESS
Of which is beyond
ALL PRECEDENT,
127,000!—127,000! persons having witnessed this
PEERLESS AND BEAUTIFUL PLAY.
The celebrated Irish Comedian and Vocalist,
MR. COLLINS,
who has bought the sole right of representation of the Duke's Motto in America, as
CARRICKFERGUS,
an Irish soldier of fortune, with the songs of "Wine, Bright Wine," and "While there's Life there's Hope."
MR. WM. WHEATLEY,
in his remarkable personation of
CAPT. HENRI DE LAGARDERE.
With a distribution of characters embracing every name connected with
THIS UNEQUALED COMPANY.
Splendid new Scenery, Costumes, Appointments, &c.
GRAND DOUBLE CORPS DE BALLET.
And delightful selections of Music, under the direction of HARVEY B. DODWORTH.
Seats can be secured
THREE DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WINTER GARDEN.

Under the management of
MISS EMILY THORNE and
MR. MARK SMITH.
TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, AUG. 1.—
BENEFIT OF
MR. SETCHELL,
on which occasion in addition to the
COMEDY COMPANY,
Mr. W. R. FLOYD
will appear.
Eighteenth time of Mr. FRANK WOOD'S burlesque of
LEAH THE FORSOOK.
Messrs. Setchell, Mark Smith, A. H. Davenport, T. E. Morris, Sol Smith, jr., C. Parsloe, Miss Emily Thorne, Mrs. Mark Smith, Mrs. Grattan, and Mrs. Floyd, in the cast.
The performance will commence with the Comedy of
THE SERIOUS FAMILY.
TUESDAY, AUG. 4—
BENEFIT OF
T. B. JACKSON, Treasurer.

THE TURF.

AT THE FASHION PLEASURE GROUNDS.

GREAT TROTTING MATCH.

GEN. BUTLER VS. DUTCHMAN'S TIME.

A trotting match will take place, on SATURDAY, Aug. 1, on the Fashion Course, in which Mr. Horace F. Jones backs Dutchman's celebrated time, 7:32½, three miles, under saddle, (done twenty-four years ago,) against Gen. Butler, three miles, in harness.

Mr. Jones bets the owner of Gen. Butler $500 against $250, that Butler will not beat Dutchman's time, and Butler's owner feels confident, that although Flora Temple failed in doing three miles in less than 7:33½, the black gelding will be able to outrival Dutchman's wonderful performance.

The boat which leaves James-slip at 2 and 4 o'clock connects with the trains which leave Hunter's Point at 2½ and 4½ o'clock. Boats cross 34th-st. Ferry every ten minutes for Hunter's Point.

The race will commence upon the arrival of passengers by the 4 o'clock train.

JOSEPH CROCHERON,
Manager.

RUNNING RACES AT SARATOGA.

The Summer meeting at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., for running races, will be held on the 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th of August. Several races will be run each day. All the horses recently at the Paterson, Philadelphia and Centreville meetings, with others from Kentucky and the Canadas, will be in attendance, and capital racing is anticipated.

Races to commence at 11 o'clock each day.

Tickets of admission, $1.

THE GREAT TROTTING MATCH TO-DAY.—*Gen. Butler* against *Dutchman's* time. The Flushing Railroad cars take passengers from Hunter's Point to witness the great race TO-DAY (Saturday) on the Fashion Course. Boats leave James'-slip at 2 and 4 o'clock for the cars, and from 34th-st. ferry every 10 minutes.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

PARTIES DESIRING TO SELL OR RENT their houses this coming Fall will please send in their directions as soon as possible. The usual brokerage of 1 per cent. on amount of sale is charged when a sale is effected, otherwise there are no charges.

HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR UNION-SQUARE, THE very desirable property on the northwest corner of Irving-place and 16th-st., 53x100, with improvements. Well located for a first-class small hotel, being in the immediate vicinity of the Academy of Music, theatres, railroad and omnibus lines. For terms, &c., apply to

RIDLEY WATTS, Executor,
No. 704 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

EDWARD C. DELAVAN, BALLSTON, WILL sell his country residence, surrounded by lawns, gardens, an orchard of the finest fruit, ice house, fish pond, convenient and extensive stables, barns, etc., etc., with 260 acres highly cultivated land, well watered and underdrained, with 50 acres of forest. The mansion and out-houses are in fine order, replete with every convenience for a large family, and the location most healthful. The property should be examined to be appreciated. Inquire of Hon. R. H. Walworth, Saratoga Springs; Hon. Erastus Corning, Albany; James Brown, Esq., (Brown Bros. & Co., New-York;) Gen. J. Cady, Schenectady, or the owner on the premises, half way between Schenectady and Saratoga Springs, four miles south of Ballston Spa, and two miles from Branch Station on Schenectady and Saratoga Railroad. Post-office address, South Ballston.

SOUTH BERGEN, N. J.—2¼ MILES FROM the Ferry. A very fine house for sale, just ready for occupancy, containing 10 bed-rooms, parlor, library, dining and reception rooms; hot and cold water and all modern conveniences, together with ¾ of an acre of land, laid out in ornamental and kitchen garden. Horse cars every ten minutes. Location unsurpassed and neighborhood select. Price $12,000; large portion can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to JOSIAH PAYTON, care of C. H. SMITH, Esq., No. 120 Broadway.

TO LET.—A TWO-STORY COTTAGE BUILT house, in Monroe-st., Flushing, containing seven rooms, with every convenience for a small genteel family; large garden, stocked with choice bearing fruit trees, etc.; situated within one block from the railroad depot. Rent $250; possession given about 1st of September. Apply to ANDREW SCOTT, near the premises, or R. LOWDEN, No. 42 Pine-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5, P. M.

FOR SALE—A PLACE OF 38 ACRES, WITH large dwelling, situated at Greenwich, Conn.; ready for immediate occupation; desirable in every respect, particularly to one who wants every comfort ready to his hand. Apply on the premises, or of J. W. DOMINICK, No. 4 Chatham-square.

$1.900.—FOR SALE—A COTTAGE, WITH good barn, garden, &c., situate near the village of Mamaroneck, 15 minutes' walk from the depot, and one hour's ride from the City; part may remain on bond and mortgage. Address R. H., Mamaroneck.

ORANGE, N. J.—WANTED TO HIRE, FOR 2 years, with privilege of purchase, a small country seat at Orange, N. J., on high land, within three miles of Newark. J. SMITH DODGE, No. 10 East 17th-st.

FARMS.

A SPLENDID FARM OF 102 ACRES IN Broome County for sale at a great bargain, one of the best farms in the State, in a high state of cultivation, just outside the Corporation line of a large flourishing town and overlooking it; very healthy location, first-class society, good buildings, all kinds of fruit in great abundance, well watered with living springs. Price, $10,000 cash or will exchange for good City property. Apply to F. D. RICHARDSON & CO., Nos. 82 and 84 Nassau-st.

STRAWBERRY FARMS—SUMMER FAMILY RETREAT—Thirty miles from New-York, within a drive of Long Branch and Shrewsbury watering places. Spacious apartments, delightful shade, romantic walks, good table and large hall, with music, are some of its attractions. $7 per week; children and servants half price. Address WARREN & LAW, Colt's Neck Post-office, N. J., or call on Mr. MILLS, No. 377 6th-av. An adjoining cottage to rent for $100.

A HIGHLY-CULTIVATED AND VERY productive farm, convenient to the City, for sale. A bargain. Buildings large, convenient, in good order; abundance of all varieties of choice fruit, and well watered. Several for exchange liberally. SOUTHWICK & WOOD, No. 18 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LET—A FINE RESIDENCE FOR ANY GENtleman doing business down town, situated at foot of 66th-st., East River. Carriage-house and stable. Apply at No. 435 East 10th-st., Dry Dock, New-York.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—CERTIFICATE NO. 4,476, FOR THREE shares of the capital stock of the Panama Railroad Company, dated 14th November, 1856, standing in the name of WM. B. RENSHAW. The public are cautioned against negotiating the same, application having been made for a new certificate.

$50 REWARD.—LOST, ON THURSDAY EVEning in going from Grand-st., New-York, to Newtown, L. I., a gold faced patent detached lever WATCH and CHAIN, made by M. J. Tobias & Co., No. 5,168. Apply to FIRTH, SON & CO., No. 563 Broadway.

NOTICE.—A CHECK DRAWN BY IVES, WILLIS & CO. on the Tradesmen's Bank, for $[illegible], having been lost, all parties are cautioned against negotiating it as payment has been stopped.

TAYLOR & ROBBINS.

METALS.

TIN PLATES, ROOFING PLATES AND SHEET IRON of all kinds for sale by A. A. THOMSON & CO., Nos. [illegible] and 241 Water-st.

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GEN. GILLMORE.

His Losses in the Operations Thus Far, 635 Killed and Wounded, and About 350 Missing.

The Health of the Command Improving.

WASHINGTON, Friday, July 31.

The following to-day was received at the headquarters of the army:

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, IN THE FIELD,
MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., July 23, 1863.

Major-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief U. S. A., Washington, D. C.:

SIR: My Medical Director in the field reports an aggregate loss in killed and wounded in our hands of 635. I judge there are 350 missing. The losses cover the three actions of the 10th, 11th and 18th instants. Many of the wounded will return to duty in a week or ten days. The health of the command is improving.

Respectfully your obedient servant,
Q. A. GILLMORE, Brig.-Gen. Com'd'g.

THE BRITISH WEST INDIES.

Movements of the Pirate Florida—How She Procures Her Coal.

The following is an extract from a letter to ELWOOD WALTER, Esq., Secretary of the Board of Underwriters:

BERMUDA, Wednesday, July 22.

"The privateer *Florida* is still in port, her departure having been delayed by the refusal of the naval authorities to furnish her with fuel; but she is now getting a supply from the Confederate steamer *Harriet Pinckney*, and will sail in a day or two on her voyage of destruction. Any American in these waters could have made an easy capture of her, as her speed has been very defective. The coal she is now getting is of an inferior quality, and must also affect her speed."

The Rebel Steamer Beauregard Makes an Unsuccessful Attempt to Enter Charleston.

The British steamer *Corsica*, LEMESSURRIER, from Nassau, N. P., July 27, with mails, passengers, &c., to E. CUNARD, arrived yesterday morning.

The Confederate steamer *Beauregard*, after attempting to run the blockade at Charleston, returned to Nassau about July 25, and passed close to an American cruiser off Nassau while entering the harbor.

Further Nassau advices report that several blockade runners had returned, unable to enter the rebel ports.

The United States gunboat *Tioga* had called at Nassau and left for Key West.

Wilmington, N. C., dates to the 18th inst. had been received by the blockade-running steamer *Arabian*.

The Governor of Nassau had received an intimation from Lord LYONS that his Lordship's efforts to induce the Washington Cabinet to withdraw its prohibition of the exportation of live stock to Nassau have been wholly fruitless.

THE BLOCKADE RUNNERS.

THE CAPTURE OF THE BRITANNIA.

From the Nassau Guardian, July 8.

The steamer *Britannia*, Capt. DE FORREST, bound from Charleston to this port, was chased on the 25th ult. by the Federal gunboat *St. Jago de Cuba*, and captured about 150 miles from Abaco. The chase continued fourteen hours, and, had the gunboat not been between her and the land, she would have escaped. The Captain and passengers of the *Britannia* were transferred to the gunboat, and a prize crew took possession of the vessel. She was then taken in tow by the gunboat, for the purpose of being conveyed to Port Royal, and two days afterward they fell in with the bark *Tycoon*, bound for New-Orleans. Six of the passengers went on board the bark, (there not being accommodation for more,) who were landed at Great Stirrup's Cay, and arrived here yesterday in a sloop.

A CURIOUS COMPLIMENT.

The following curious card, addressed to the Captain of a notorious blockade runner, is published in the Nassau *Advertiser*:

Capt. Egan, Commanding Steamship Alice:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned passengers on your ship from Charleston to this port, beg leave to express to you their admiration of your skill as commander, and your deportment as a gentleman to those who have the good fortune to travel with you.

At all times the navigation of the sea is one of peril; if so in time of peace, how much more so is it when you not only have to encounter its usual dangers, but also are in constant dread of an enemy, perhaps even more dangerous. A good navigator such as you have proved yourself, can escape the perils of the ocean by your skill in the profession, but that knowledge will prove of but little avail when the bullets and shot of the enemy are whizzing around the wheel, the management of which is to bring you safe in port—therefore it is with sincere pleasure that we congratulate you on the safety of your ship, self, and the undersigned, on this your first trip in command of so fine a steamer.

THE PASSENGERS OF THE ALICE.

Charleston papers please copy.

THE ARABIAN.

From the Nassau Advertiser, July 25.

The steamer *Arabian*, from Wilmington, N. C., arrived here yesterday. The *Arabian* had been detained by the Confederate authorities at Wilmington on suspicion of her being owned in New-York, but proof of British ownership having been established, she was allowed to proceed.

MISCELLANEOUS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

In the ship news column of the *Guardian*, we find the following notices of the movements of blockade runners:

ARRIVED.

July 11. Charleston—Steamer Fannie, Moore, cotton, to H. Adderley & Co.

Steamer Alice, Eagan, cotton, to H. Adderley & Co.

Steamer Margaret and Jessie, Lockwood, cotton, to H. Adderley & Co.

July 24. Wilmington—Steamer Flora, Waters, cotton, to H. Adderley & Co.

Steamer Arabian, Morse, cotton, turpentine, &c., to Sawyer & Menendez.

CLEARED.

July 6. St. John's N. B.—Steamer Charleston, Swan, assorted cargo, by G. Chambers & Co.

Steamer Raccoon, Harris, assorted cargo, by H. Adderley & Co.

Steamer Antonica, Thayer, assorted cargo, by H. Adderley & Co.

Steamer Ella and Annie, Bonneau, assorted cargo, by H. Adderley & Co.

Steamer Hebe, Hodson, inward cargo, by H. Adderley & Co.

July 7—Steamer Kate, Stubbs, assorted cargo, by H. Adderley & Co.

Steamer Elizabeth, Lockwood, assorted cargo, by H. Adderley & Co.

Steamer Pet, Davis, assorted cargo, by G. Chambers & Co.

July 8—St. John's, N.B., steamer Cronstadt, Jones, assorted cargo, by Saunders & Son; steamer Lizzie, Ireland, assorted cargo, by Saunders & Son.

July 11—St. John's, N. B., steamer Phantom, Tessier, assorted cargo, by H. Adderley & Co.

July 15—St. John's, N. B., steamer Racoon, Harris, inward cargo, by H. Adderley & Co.

July 17—St. John's, N. B., steamer Margaret and Jessie, Lockwood, assorted cargo, by H. Adderley & Co.

July 18—St. John's, N. B., steamer Alice, Egan, assorted cargo, by H. Adderley & Co.; steamer Fannie, Moore, assorted cargo, by H. Adderley & Co.

July 21—St. John's, N. B., steamer Beauregard, Lyon, assorted cargo, by H. Adderley & Co.

July 22—St. John's, N. B., steamer Flora, Waters, assorted cargo, by H. Adderley & Co.

Besides the above, the movements of a large number of sailing vessels, whose character is very far from doubtful, is noticed.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, July 29.

The following is a list of burials in the Soldiers' Cemetery, at Norfolk, Va., for the week ending July 26, 1863:

Jno. Winner, 177th Penn.—died July 20.
Corp. J. Carter, New-York Battery—died July 20.
Chas. Pommell, 148th N. Y.—died July 21.
Jeremiah Pinkham, 10th N. H.—died July 21.
Jno. Arnold, 99th New-York—died July 22.
Sergt. Jno. B. Ayres, 10th N. J.—died July 22.
Thos. Sparkes, 112th N. Y.—died July 22.
Geo. Atkinson, 112th New-York—died July 25.
Wm. Miller, 10th New-Jersey—died July 25.

The United States gunboat *Memphis* sailed from Hampton Roads at 10 o'clock this forenoon for Charleston.

One of the Baltimore mail-boats, the *Adelaide*, Capt. CANNON, on arriving at Fortress Monroe this morning, received orders from the Government to proceed to Norfolk, and it is understood that she sails from thence to Charleston.

She left here at 11 o'clock this morning.

Heavy showers have visited this place constantly during the day.

FORTRESS MONROE, Thursday, July 30.

The following is a list of the deaths in the Chesapeake and Hampton General Hospitals, from July 14 to July 28, inclusive:

Michael Dobbs, Co. A, 143d N. Y.—died July 19.
Edward Shattock, Co. K, 112th N. Y.—died July 20.
Daniel R. Ambler, Co. I, 99th N. Y.—died July 22.
Jeremiah Allen, Co. A, 10th N. H.—died July 27.
Manly Barstow, Co. H, 110th N. Y.—died July 27.
Corp. H. W. Hart, Co. A, 141st N. Y.—died July 14.
Chas. Alger, Co. F, 152d New-York—died July 15.
William Holmes, Co. D, 143d N. Y.—died July 16.
Hubbard Powers, Co. A, 164th New-York—died July 17.
Alonzo Lewis, Co. F, 164th New-York—died July 17.
John Messett, Signal corps—died July 18.
Moses Schemaker, Co. C, 143d New-York—died July 25.
Jacob Wink, Co. H, 158th Pennsylvania—died July 27.
John Berkey, Co. H, 171st Pennsylvania—died July 13.

(Signed) R. H. GILBERT, Medical Director.

The steamer *S. R. Spaulding*, Capt. HOWES, arrived this morning from Beaufort, N. C., and reports that the steamer *George Peabody*, loaded with ammunition, from Fortress Monroe, got aground on Cape Lookout Shoals, causing her to spring a leak. After transferring part of her cargo to another steamer, she succeeded in getting off, and ran into Beaufort.

Col. C. W. THOMAS, Quartermaster at Fortress Monroe, arrived to-day from Newbern.

THE VIEWS OF GEN. LOGAN.

His Reception at DuQuoin, Ill., Yesterday—He Makes a War Speech at Carbondale.

DUQUOIN, Ill., Friday, July 31.

Maj.-Gen. LOGAN arrived here this morning, and was met at the depot by a large concourse of citizens as a committee, who bade him welcome "as the honored son of Illinois, and the admired of all loyal men."

In a speech at Carbondale yesterday, Gen. LOGAN said he had no disposition to discuss politics. He was not a politician, and thanked God for it. He only wanted to consider what was good for the country. When the war is over we can ask "Who is the villain that has caused it?" Now the house is on fire, and we must put it out. We should not ask who began the war at this time. The President was forced at every step to take measures to carry the war on, yet some cried that it was unconstitutional. We fought the Mexicans because they made war on the Government, and if that war was constitutional, why was not this? He ridiculed the sentimentalism of those who objected to the war because the war was against our brethren. He was no Abolitionist for the President, but would stand by him in all his efforts to put down the rebellion, even if he sent elephants South to trample the people down there. All the exigencies of a war like this could not be foreseen and provided for by the Constitution. The President was empowered to raise armies, and that was sufficient. If this was unconstitutional JEFF. DAVIS must be right. He defended and explained the Conscription act, and denounced the New-York riot. If the leaders were hung to the first tree we would have no more mobs. He had seen men smile when we were whipped, and frown like angry clouds when we were victorious; but he expected they would all do themselves the justice not to be traitors on account of the infamy they would bring on their families. We must be for our country right or wrong. A man who was not for this Government would hate Heaven if he lived in it. He showed how ridiculous was the peace cry; and said the only way to peace was to soundly thrash the rebels, and they would come back as humble as need be; and this whipping they would get as sure as there was a God in Heaven. He spoke of the condition of the Government at the time of the breaking out of the rebellion—the arms nearly all shipped South. With these disadvantages, what success had been achieved? With regard to the Proclamation, if the rebels wanted their niggers let them stop fighting. If the Proclamation was wrong, let them lay down their arms and appeal to the Courts.

Gen. Logan at Du Quoin, Ill.

DU QUOIN, Friday, July 31.

Gen. LOGAN addressed about 6,000 persons here to-day. He was enthusiastically received and applauded throughout. He talked like a man in earnest who cares nothing for party, but who is intensely interested in the welfare of his country. The drift of his speech was similar to that delivered at Carbondale yesterday. He argued it to be the duty of every one to stand by the Government. He most unmercifully condemns all sympathizers with the rebellion, and those who find so much fault with the President, army, the war, and everything else except JEFF. DAVIS & Co. He argued the constitutionality of the war and its measures, and shows the hypocrisy of those who see so much that is unconstitutional in the acts of the Administration, but say nothing against the unconstitutionality of secession and acts of rebellion. He ran the peace men into all sorts of sharp corners, exposed the fallacy of their arguments, shows they don't themselves know what they want. He took up the Springfield peace resolutions, and showed that if they were correct, all our glorious victories of July had been tending to subvert the Constitution and the Government. If men are loyal they will favor the prosecution of the war; if not they will find all manner of excuses. If men oppose the war, it must be because they fear their friends will get their deserts. Some objected because the soldiers committed depredations. When we started for Jackson and Vicksburgh with five rations, fought five battles, were reduced to one cracker apice, the men hungry and footsore, he told them to help themselves; and whenever his troops got into such a position they should have what they could get. The rebels do the same. They steal everything, even negroes, to keep us from getting any. But you never hear of that being wrong. He insisted that all should be for their country right or wrong, and the people should give the soldiers their sympathy and support.

It is impossible to do Gen. LOGAN justice in a telegraphic report. At the close of his speech, the following resolutions were presented by Gen. HAYNIE, which were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That we will stand by the constituted authorities of the country in their efforts to maintain, preserve and perpetuate the Union and Constitution, at whatever cost and against whatever Power, domestic or foreign, that may assail it; and that, although we deplore the calamities of civil war, yet all the States must be restored to the Union, and the laws must be executed alike all over the country, and peace must be secured by victory until the last rebel lays down his arms.

Resolved, That we tender to all our brave and gallant soldiers, from highest to lowest, our warmest sympathies, and acknowledge our gratitude to them for their heroism, their sacrifices, and for the imperishable renown shed upon our armies by their glorious deeds.

Another Speech, Strong and Emphatic, by Gen. Logan.

On his expected arrival at Cairo, the other day, from Vicksburgh, Maj.-Gen. LOGAN addressed a circle of welcoming friends in substance as follows:

"It makes no difference whether you call me Democrat, Republican or *Abolitionist*—as some *have* of late named me. It does not change my feelings—does not alter my action. I am for my country *every* time—for my country first, last and always—and am fighting for the right of that country to be numbered among the honored nations of the earth. Until this is brought about, and this rebellion crushed out, I am but an American citizen. When that right shall have been asserted, then, should we find that there is something wrong in the fabric that our fathers reared, something we desire to change, it will be time enough to come up and demand the change. *Now* we have this accursed rebellion to root out. It must be rooted out. I am for using *every* means, and all means for putting it to an end. If the people of the North would use the same force JEFF. DAVIS and his minions use—and were as unanimous as they are—for in the South force of arms *compels* every man to act as though he sanctioned the rebellion whether he feels inclined or not—this *war would be successfully terminated in less than six months.*

Every mother's son who is opposed to the war should be compelled either to take up arms against or for us. Then there would be no talk of peace here in the North, no talk of resistance, no such men as VALLANDIGHAM, no such cowards as those who support all such men and say these things.

VALLANDIGHAM says he has traveled over the Confederacy—using the term 'Confederacy'—not the phrase so-called Confederacy, (for I do not acknowledge the existence of any authority or Government in America aside from that of the United States)—and has not met man, woman or child who does not sustain the war, and who is not determined to fight it out to the death or the bitter end. VALLANDIGHAM there simply lies. He tells what is not true, and he knows it. VALLANDIGHAM, aside from the leading men—JEFF. DAVIS, TOOMBS and STEPHENS—did not, I venture to say, speak with a dozen persons while taking his involuntary trip through Dixie. Had he done so, his report would have been of a different color. The *people* who are fighting against this Government—the poor whites comprising the rank and file of the rebellion—nine-tenths of them do not know what they are fighting for, do not know what they are fighting against. A majority of them do not know anything, and hundreds of them never saw the American flag in their lives until they saw it march into Vicksburgh in triumph. They do not know the Fourth of July, or anything else that is good. But poor and ignorant as they are, let them express their own free minds, and they will, almost to a man, demand a speedy termination of this war—would submit to almost anything rather than fight one day longer as they have been fighting. *It is only by the force of bayonets that their army is kept together.* Even that cannot prevent their deserters from flocking into Jackson by hundreds, to take the oath of allegiance or to join the Union ranks. And I tell you what I know when I say that it will not be many days ere the entire States of Mississippi and Tennessee will be knocking loudly for readmission to a Union which not long since they thought their puny efforts could quickly dissolve. They are *talking* of it even now.

Speaking of being united, I tell you, by the Eternal God, there was never a more truthful sentence than that of DOUGLAS: 'Those who are not *with* us are *against us*,' and I reiterate it, and add, that those who are not with us *should be hung, or should be with their Southern brethren, fighting with them.*

Let them either aid the Government, or go where they can bolster up the tottering fortunes of rebeldom. Better have a dozen foes in the field than one fighting us behind our backs.

To all copperheads, peace men, agitators, anti-war men—be they Republicans or Democrats—for we have them here pretending to be both—I have a word to say on behalf of our brave soldiers. You have undoubtedly been told that the war has its opposers in the ranks of the Union army. It is an accursed and foul aspersion upon the fair fame of men who are willing to spill their blood and give their lives for the country. They are for the Union. They fight for the people and their country—for the suppression of the rebellion. Let me say to all opposers of the war: The time *will* come when men composing this great army will come to their homes. They have had their eyes upon these unmitigated cowards, these opponents of the country and the Administration—and the Administration, I contend, *is* the country—and when they return, it will do the soul of every truly loyal man good to see the summary manner in which *they will cause these sneaks and peace agitators to seek their holes.*

You will excuse me, gentlemen, if, in saying what I have said, I have been rather profuse and heavy in the way of emphasis. Two years away from civilization, with my men, has made me rather emphatic in all my thoughts and words in regard to certain things. I speak emphatically because I emphatically feel that which my tongue finds to say."

REBEL VIEWS OF THE SITUATION.

From the Wilmington (N. C.) Journal, July 18.

Looking at the present position of things in all its aspects our eye naturally fixes upon a few points which seems to us the most important.

First then, LEE had to fall back behind the Potomac, and may have to fall back to the line of the Rappahannock, *in order that other menaced and most vital points may be succored.* The enemy's ferocious onset on so many points was no doubt intended to compel this action on the part of LEE. *It was neither weakness, defeat, disaster nor demoralization on the part of Lee's army that led to its withdrawal from the enemy's country.*

Second—The army of JOHNSTON has been forced to fall back from Jackson, to keep from being flanked on the right. GRANT cannot follow him at once. The country between the Pearl River and the Tombigbee is thinly settled, and after one army has traversed it in retreat, *another army advancing in pursuit will find neither food for man nor forage for beast.* GRANT has depended upon gunboats on the Yazoo for his supplies since the investment of Vicksburgh, and his wagon train has yet to be obtained and organized. Until that is done he can hardly penetrate further into the bowels of the land. This will arrest the progress of any operations of magnitude in that section for some time. His line is already deeper than he can afford. The same will apply to ROSECRANS in Southeastern Tennessee.

Third—For the present, we suppose BURNSIDE's advance against East Tennessee is postponed, part of his force having gone to MEADE and part to GRANT. *The movement may, and no doubt will be resumed at no distant day.*

Fourth—The Trans-Mississippi District is now self-sustaining in the way of ammunition and military stores. Cotton finds its way to Matamoras consigned to an English house, and army supplies find their way through the same channel. We don't see that the fall of Vicksburgh and Port Hudson can effect Western Louisiana, Arkansas or Texas. They have always given more than they have received, except in the way of Generals, and they complain that they have had some of them that could very well have been spared.

Fifth—Charleston is attacked, and Richmond is or has been threatened by a *coup de main*. Charleston is in no immediate danger. *The present siege is carried on by approaches which are slow but dreadfully sure, unless the enemy's work can be stormed and be taken. Charleston fallen we need be at no loss to guess what will be the next point of attack, or how long the now chief centre of blockade running on the continent would remain unmolested.* The difficulty about the fortification of Morris' Island we have explained in another article.

Sixth—The Raiders, who can effect little in a military point of view, but who are intended, not only to gratify the malice of the Lincolnites, but to weaken the resources of the South and incline her people to seek for peace, even upon terms of submission—yes, upon any terms, as, indeed, one or two papers in this State already prefigure, there somehow being always a remarkable likeness between their tone and the movements of the Federals, as though they were, as the animal magnetizers used to say, *en rapport*.

Thus, then, we have LEE falling back for the protection of his communications, and to permit the forces of the Confederacy to be directed upon other points, and for defensive objects. We find GRANT, ROSECRANS and BURNSIDE virtually arrested for the time being, the trans-Mississippi district acting essentially on a new base—the Rio Grande—for military supplies, its food and transportation being found in abundance at home. And, which we have not yet mentioned, MORGAN cutting a wide row in the loyal States, giving them a taste of war sufficient to disincline them from going away under LINCOLN's call to continue a war of which they are already sick. Charleston is vigorously defended, and will be still more so under the new defensive attitude just assumed, while we trust that the marauding parties of the enemy will be vigorously arrested at their start, before they have escaped into the heart of the country, where they may elude pursuit.

A REBEL PRISONER ON THE WAR.

HE RESOLVES TO TAKE THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

The following extract from a letter from a rebel prisoner to a friend in New-York State, is significant:

* * * "I was one of the many who, at the breaking out of the rebellion, was misled by horrid tales and solemn promises, to be fulfilled at the close of the war, to go into the army.

I had a start in the world in Athens, Clark County, Ga., at the beginning of the war, and everything looked very encouraging, and all thought that the war would not last six months; then I could return with all the honors of a true Southern man, and be regularly installed and set up in business, soon to make a fortune and to enjoy the rest of my life. In this I have been sadly BITTEN.

Instead of the war lasting six months or twelve months, I have served twenty-eight months, and there is no prospect of its coming to a close for twelve months to come, and what I left at home I have spent while in service, and am now a prisoner of war, with nothing but the prospect of being turned out upon the world without a cent to help myself with.

He who will be deluded to take up arms against his country must suffer the consequences. As for me, I have got enough of the war, and am about to take the oath and remain in the Union, and let rebeldom go to the d—l. They have beat me out of my two years' work and $2,800. I think I will quit, and keep quiet for a few days."

Brevet Brig.-Gen. Harvey Brown's Position and Powers.

One of the City journals, who cannot appreciate the value of Gen. BROWN's efforts to suppress the riotous demonstration in this City, has gone so far as to assert that he did not have the position and powers of Military Commandant. The following extract from one of the orders of the War Department settles that question.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, April 7, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 36.—[*Extract.*]

* * * * * * * *

6. The Military Commander's duties in reference to all troops and enlisted men who happen to come within the limits of his command, will be precisely those of a commanding officer of a military force.

12. The duties of Military Commander, as above defined, will devolve, *in the City of New-York* and the military posts in that vicinity, *on Brevet Brig.-Gen. H. Brown*, Colonel Fifth regiment United States artillery.

By order of the Secretary of War.
L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

[Advertisement.]

MME. DEMOREST'S MIRROR OF FASHIONS.—Splendid and valuable novelties. Splendid large steel parlor engraving of the Empress EUGENIE and her maids of honor. Elegant colored fashion plate, five full-size patterns, and other brilliant and valuable novelties, will appear in the Fall number and commencement of the fourth volume. Ready Sept. 1. Single copies, 25 cents; yearly, $1, with valuable premiums. Postage on the premiums, 2 cents extra. By requesting it, new subscribers to commence with the Fall number, will have sent to them the present valuable Summer number, without extra charge. Address, with the amount inclosed, MME. DEMOREST, No. 473 Broadway, New-York. Sent to City subscribers free of postage.

[Advertisement.]

HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT IS A NEW THING.—Nothing like it has ever been before offered to the public. It is not a combination of rubber, gutta percha, or glue. It sticks patches and linings to boots and shoes sufficiently strong without stitching. It mends broken furniture, crockery, toys, bone, ivory, and all articles of household use. It is a liquid, and as easily applied as common paste. It is insoluble in water or oil. It adheres oily substances firmly and completely. Put up in packages for family and manufacturers' use, from two ounces to a hundred pounds. For sale at all stores. HILTON BROS. & CO., Proprietors, Providence. Office corner of Dyer and Pine streets.

[Advertisement.]

Among the institutions for the cure of chronic diseases that baffle the application of all ordinary remedies and the skill of the most scientific physicians, there is no cure that stands higher than the Round Hill Water Cure Establishment, at Northampton, Mass. No Summer resort surpasses it in loveliness, and in all the resources calculated to gratify the tastes and promote the comfort of visitors.—*St. Louis Republican.*

[Advertisement.]

LAST DAY OF SANDFORD'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA TROUPE AND DENNIER BROTHERS, the celebrated tight-rope performers, gymnasts, and pantomimists at Barnum's Museum. Mr. SANDFORD, leader of the band, takes his farewell complimentary benefit to-day. Performances at 3 and 7¾ o'clock P. M. Look out for a rich bill.

[Advertisement.]

AN EXEMPTION FROM DRAFT.—For $100 we are insuring any undrafted man from draft. For $250 we furnish any drafted man a substitute. Over 3,000 substitutes constantly on hand. Address TOMPKINS & Co., Substitute Brokers, No. 645 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Corsica, from Nassau.—James A. Gray, John Ryan, A. Mullerby, S. Cohen, M. F. Nassau, P. O. Xerius, John Darling, George Wallace, C. R. Miller, M. A. Cooper, Mrs. Peister, Mrs. Bailey and child, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Garey and two sisters, James Hynes, D. W. Jankesen, A. Cutchin, J. Segrist, Wm. Lamb, H. Hadden, J. Wajcierhiraski, C. M. Schwartz, Wm. Collie, L. Loeb, George C. Myers, Capt. Thomas Goodwin, M. Harris, Mr. Hughes, J. Clarkson, George G. Wolf, W. Sleddin, H. L. Clark, Capt. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Clark, Mr. Heaton, 19 deck, 2 Government, and 1 Consulate passenger. Total 61.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 56 | Sun sets.... 7 16 | Moon rises.. 8 18

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 8 55 | Gov. Island.. 9 44 | Hell Gate..11 06

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, July 31.

Cleared.

Steamship City of London, (Br.,) Petrie, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Hansa, (Brem.,) Von Santen, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.

Steamers F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell; Franklin, Young, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell.

Ships Mount Royal, Harney, New-River, N. B., D. Starr; Fawn, Felson, Bristol, Thomas Dunham; Hermann, (Brem.,) Strohn, Bremen; Goschen, (Brem.,) Probst, London, Charles Luling & Co.

Barks Johan Martin, (Pruss.,) Radman, Rotterdam, W. Salem & Co.; E. P. Sweet, Chadbourn, Bath, Neff & Merrill; Mary Lucretia, Bowers, Cadiz, Tupper & Beattie; Richens, (Hanov.,) Shotmeyer, Glasgow, Ruger Bros.; David Cannon, (Br.,) McKenzie, Newport, Boyd & Hincken.

Brigs Star Castle, Thompson, St. Johns, N. F., J. F. Whitney & Co.; Aley, (Pruss.,) Petrouski, Curacoa, Dovale & Co.; Nellie Hunt, (Br.,) Leavitt, Montevideo, G. P. Deshon; H. E. Ball, (Br.,) Haggerty, St. Johns, P. R., Miller & Houghton; John Bagshaw, (Br.,) Cough, Jersey, G. F. Bulley; Africa, (Pruss.,) Mohr, Cork, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Don Juan, (Br.,) Smith, St. John N. B., D. R. De Wolff; B. F. Nash, Ramsdell, Philadelphia, Brett, Son & Co.; Mary, (Br.,) Martin, Ponce, P. R., Brett, Son & Co.

Schooners Minnie Arnold, (Br.,) McKenzie, St. Pierre, Brett, Son & Co.; New-Haven, Glover, Philadelphia, H. S. Rackett & Son; Phantom, (Br.,) Rogers, Matanzas, G. & J. Knox & Co.; R. C. A. Ward, Edwards, Washington, Van Brunt & Slaght; Eclipse, (Swed.,) Eckeman, Somrero; Laura Francis, Higgins, Boston, J. V. Haviland; Prince Consort (Br.,) Pidgeon, Lingan, C. B., C. H. Trumbull; Etna, Dryden, Washington, Mott Bedell; Petrel, Lane, Beaufort, Murray & Nephew; Elizabeth Ann, Snead, Chincoteague, A. C. Havens; Mary A. Ivins, Walton, Chincoteague, A. C. Havens; Red Fox, (Br.,) Riker, Havana, W. H. Russell Bros. & Co.; Hattie Low, Mumford, Chincoteague, A. C. Havens; Ocean Wave, Zeloff, Norfolk, Mott Bedell.

Arrived.

Steamship Corsica, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Nassau July 27, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard.

Steamer Chesapeake, Willetts, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamer Westchester, Davis, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Sea Gull, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Fannie, Fenton, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Martha Stevens, Chance, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer W. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Bristol, Charles, Philadelphia, with mdse. to James Hand.

Steamer Monitor, Williams, Philadelphia, with mdse. to J. & N. Briggs.

Steamer F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Constitution, (new, 944 tons,) Greenman, Mystic 12 hours, in ballast to Wakeman, Dimon & Co.

Ship Johannes Kepler, Jantzen, Antwerp 48 ds., with mdse. and 118 passengers to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. June 29, lat. 45 19, lon. 29 37, in a squall from S., lost fore and main topmasts. July 25, lat. 42 36, lon. 63, fell in with the Portuguese bark Conceicao, Capt. Loraines, fm. Terceira for Boston, in a sinking condition; took from her the Captain and crew, 12 in number, and brought them to this port.

Ship John Bright, Dewer, Liverpool July 3, with mdse. and 592 passengers to Williams & Guion. In lat. 44, lon. 49, saw several icebergs. Has had two births among the passengers.

Bark Danish Princess, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Tooker, Dublin 42 ds., in ballast to order. July 22, lat. 42 40, lon. 61, passed Br. brig Delhi, hence, bound E.

Bark Dampier, (Aust.,) Boschick, Dublin June 5, in ballast to P. Seymour Kenway.

Bark Pallas, (Pruss.,) Eggert, Portsmouth, Eng., 62 ds., in ballast to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Bark Aguila, (Aust.,) Fishiaz, Marseilles 38 ds., with mdse. to Holmboe & Balchen.

Bark John Benson, ——, Ponce, P. R., with sugar, etc., to Sturges & Co.

Bark Premier, (of London,) Bromage, Cardiff 39 ds., with coal to master.

Brig Courier, (Pruss.,) Brandjuff, Caen, France, 49 ds., in ballast to order.

Brig George E. Letts, Cole, St. Domingo City 16 ds., with logwood, etc., to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Ocean Pearl, Dater, Manzanilla 15 ds., with palm leaf, etc., to D. R. De Wolff.

Brig Santiago, Eisenbrook, Port-au-Platte 11 ds., with tobacco to H. G. Schmidt & Co.

Brig Idella, Atherton, Nuevitas 8 ds., with sugar to Owen & Carnegie.

Brig Avosetta, Tuzo, Laguayra July 8, and Puerto Cabello 16th, with coffee, etc., to McColl & Frith. Sld. in co. with brig Jamie, for Barcelona. The brig Jean Maurice, for Bordeaux, and brig Betty and Emma, for Hamburg, sailed a few days previously.

Brig Ellen Dick, (Br., of Halifax, N. S.,) McIlhenney, Lingan, C. B., 15 ds., with coal to H. J. & C. A. DeWolf.

Brig Scotland, (Br., of Barbados,) Frances, Guayanilla, Ponce, P. R., July 15, via New-London 6 ds., with molasses to master. Left no Am. vessels.

Brig Prentiss, Hobbs, Ellis, Trinidad 14 ds., with sugar to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Schr. John, ——, Machias 8 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Laura Frances, Higgins, Rondout, with coal, for Boston.

Schr. Breeze, Hulse, Brookhaven, in ballast.

Schr. Emily, (Br.,) Monroe, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolff.

Schr. Mary Ellen, Smith, Providence.

Schr. Annie Lewis, Deal, Port Jefferson.

Schr. Marie De Villa, Martinique 17 ds., with sugar to master.

Schr. J. B. Stafford, Longstreet, Washington, D. C., 3 ds., in ballast to master.

Schr. Heroine, Champlain, Providence 2 ds., in ballast.

Schr. L. A. Bayles, Bayles, Brookhaven.

Schr. Thomas Ellis, Kelley, Harwich 3 ds., with fish.

Schr. Grand Island, Reed, Newburyport 3 ds., with sugar to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. Napoleon, Soper, Norfolk 4 ds., with wood.

Schr. C. L. Bayles, Tooker, Virginia 2 ds., with wood.

BELOW—1 brig unknown.

WIND—Sunset, S.

Sailed.

Steamships City of Limerick, (Br.,) and Achilles.

Ships Cornelius Grinnell and Heiress.

Barks Flavia Leveeno, (Ital.,) Wanderer, (Br.,) Xantho, Anina, (Br.,) Coiroran, (Nor.)

Brigs Robert Mowe, Margaret, (Br.,) Rescue, (Br.)

Schooner May.

Miscellaneous.

The steamship Morning Star, Capt. Perkins, from New-Orleans, went ashore this morning at 6¾ o'clock, on Deal Beach. She lies easy, and will probably be got off at high water this evening. The passengers were all safely landed on the beach, and will come up to the City in the steamer from Shrewsbury. She left New-Orleans on the 25th, at 8 A. M.

Capt. Soraines of the Portuguese bark Conceicao, reports left Terceira June 2, in ballast, for Boston, and on July 22, in lat. 43, lon. 61, during a dense fog, was run into by an unknown ship, cutting us down to the water's edge, stove starboard bow, carried away bowsprit, etc.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 31.—The U. S. steamship Vanderbilt, when spoken by the Archer, did not know the whereabouts of the rebel steamer Florida, and was informed.

BOSTON, July 31.—Arr. bark Growler, Morrill, Liverpool; brig Wappo, Coombs, Elizabethport; barks Archer, Lewis, Buenos Ayres; Revolution, Loud, New-Orleans; brig H. G. Berry, Dixon, do.

Spoken—July 3, lat. 40 S., lon. 32 10, U. S. steamship Vanderbilt, on a cruise.

BALTIMORE, July 31.—Arr. ship John Clark, Latourman, Liverpool via New-York; bark Washington, White, Rio de Janeiro; steamer Octorara, Jones, New-York.

Cld. 30th, Artisan, Kirk, New-York.

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—Arr. ship Wallace, Reed, Key West; brig B. Carver, Carver, Matanzas.

Below—Brigs Daniel Malony, Steetman, Port Royal, S. C.; N. C. Locke, Windsor, N. S.

PORTLAND, July 30.—Steamer New-England, from St. John, N. B., reports that at 12½ this morning, 12 miles east of Matinicus, came in collision with schr. Mary Elizabeth, of Trenton, Me., lumber laden, for Boston. The schooner was struck near amidships, cut down to the water's edge and filled. The wind blowing fresh with heavy sea was obliged to abandon her. She was 12 years old, 72 tons burden. Crew saved. The steamer received no damage.

PORTLAND, July 31.—Arr. Br. bark Florence, Banks, Matanzas. Has been ashore on Florida Reef and lost 20 hhds. of molasses.

Foreign Ports.

At Laguayra July 8, bark Thomas Dallett, Duncan, for Philadelphia 11th inst.; brig Lady of the Lake, Hill, hence for Vera Cruz in 10 days; bark White Wing, Wilson, from Philadelphia, arr. 12th.

HELMBOLD'S
EXTRACT BUCHU!
A POSITIVE
AND
SPECIFIC REMEDY
FOR
DISEASES OF THE
BLADDER,
KIDNEYS,
GRAVEL
AND
DROPSICAL SWELLINGS.

This Medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous depositions, and all Unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
HAS CURED EVERY CASE OF DIABETES
in which it has been given.

IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER AND INFLAMMATION OF THE KIDNEYS.

For these diseases it is indeed a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms. TRY IT.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
FOR
ULCERATION OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER,
RETENTION OF URINE, DISEASE OF THE
PROSTATE GLAND, STONE IN THE
BLADDER, CALCULUS, GRAVEL,
BRICKDUST DEPOSIT,
AND FOR
ENFEEBLED AND DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS OF
BOTH SEXES.

Attended with the following symptoms:

Indisposition to exertion,
Loss of memory,
Weak nerves,
Horror of diseases,
Dimness of vision,
Hot hands,
Dryness of the skin,
Loss of power,
Difficulty of breathing,
Trembling,
Wakefulness,
Pain in the back,
Flushing in the body,
Eruptions in the face.

PALLID COUNTENANCE,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System.
DISEASES OF THESE ORGANS REQUIRE THE
AID OF A DIURETIC.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
IS THE GREAT DIURETIC.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
CURES ALL DISEASES
Arising from
HABITS OF DISSIPATION, EXCESSES AND IMPRUDENCES IN LIFE.
HELMBOLD'S
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA
For purifying the blood, removing all diseases arising from excess and imprudences in life, chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all scaly eruptions of the skin,
AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

Not a few of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect HELMBOLD'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instills the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. Its extraordinary virtues are not yet widely known, but when they are, it will no longer be a question what remedy to employ in the great variety of afflicting diseases that require an alterative remedy. Such a remedy that could be relied on has long been sought for, and now, for the first time, the public have one on which they can depend. Our space here does not admit certificates to show its effects, but the trial of a single bottle will show to the sick that it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken.

Two table spoonsful of the Extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a pint of water, is equal to the Libson Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made.

☞ THESE EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO USE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, and are also in very general use in all the STATE HOSPITALS and PUBLIC SANITARY INSTITUTIONS throughout the land, as well as in private practices, and are considered as invaluable remedies.

See Medical Properties of Buchu.

FROM DISPENSATORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

See Professor DEWEES' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. PHYSIC, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM McDOWELL, a celebrated Physician, and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico-Chirurgical Review, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of the late Standard Works of Medicine.

PRICES.

Extract of Buchu..........$1 per bottle, or Six for $5.
Extract of Sarsaparilla........$1 per bottle, or Six for $5.
Delivered to any address, securely packed from observation.

Address letters for information, in confidence, to
HELMBOLD'S
MEDICAL DEPOT,
No. 104 SOUTH TENTH-STREET,
(BELOW CHESTNUT,)
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Beware of counterfeits and unprincipled dealers,
WHO ENDEAVOR TO
Dispose of "their own" and "other" articles on the reputation attained by
HELMBOLD'S PREPARATIONS.
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GENUINE EXTRACT BUCHU.
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GENUINE EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
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GENUINE IMPROVED ROSE WASH.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.
ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S,
TAKE NO OTHER.

☞ Cut out this advertisement and send for it, and avoid imposition and exposure.

ΙΩΔΗΣ.
IODINE WATER.
A SOLUTION OF
PURE IODINE IN PURE WATER.

No remedy has ever come before the public so wonderful in its curative powers, so astounding in its results. Its genuineness as a Pure Solution, and its excellence as a Medicine, are attested by some of the most distinguished names known to science in America and Europe.

The amount of ability, zeal, and assiduity which has been devoted to the elucidation of its effects upon the Human System has not been exceeded in the instance of any other article in Materia Medica; and it is acknowledged to possess very great powers in the cure of many obstinate diseases, over which other remedies have little or no influence.

The unparalleled success in private practice and the indorsement of high medical authority enable us to recommend

IODINE WATER

as a specific cure for the following diseases: viz.: Scrofula, in all its manifold forms, Consumption, Cancer, Bronchitis, Liver Complaints, Heart Diseases, Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Nervous Affections, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Female Weaknesses, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, General Debility, Syphilis, in all its various and afflicting stages, and the only remedy for the successful eradication of Mercurial Diseases, and, in fact, all those distressing and afflicting maladies which arise from an enfeebled, vitiated state of the blood, defective nutrition and impure atmosphere, &c.

That the public may be enlightened as to the nature and uses of Iodine, and be led to appreciate the benefit to be derived from this discovery, the outline of its history is herewith subjoined:

Iodine is an elementary body, discovered in the year 1812, by a soda manufacturer, at Paris. Some years after, its therapeutic (curative) powers were tried; these having been found valuable, it is now recognized as a standard remedy. It received its name from the Greek word which heads this advertisement.

Iodine exists in certain marine vegetables, particularly the fuci or common sea-weed, and in some fresh-water plants, among which are the water-cress, brooklime, and fine-leaved water hemlock. In the animal kingdom, in the sponge, oyster, various polypi, &c. It is also found in the mineral kingdom, in certain salt springs, in a rare Mexican mineral combined with silver, and in the zinc ore of Silesia.

Iodine was first discovered in the United States in the water of the Congress Spring, Saratoga, by Dr. Wm. Usher. It has also been detected in various other mineral springs in this country and in Europe. Of all substances, sea-weeds are probably the most rich in producing Iodine, especially those growing in the deep sea, as the *Fucus Palmatus* of Linnæus.

Iodine was first employed as a medicine in 1820, by Coindel, of Geneva, who obtained such striking results that its reputation soon spread, and it was employed in various diseases, and with the greatest advantage. Since that time it has been the subject of repeated experiments by *savans* all over the world, in the confident belief that, as a therapeutic agent, it conceals powers and properties more subtle and efficient than anything yet known in the catalogue of human benefits.

Nature seems to have made copious use of it herself as a physician, in preparing certain mineral springs, most esteemed for their wholesome properties; and it may safely be said that all the benefit derived from the drinking of the Congress and Saratoga waters in this country, the Salts of Piedmont, King's Well, at Bath, &c., is owing to the Iodine they contain.

This principle, which was unknown until 1812, we find now recorded as a standard remedy, with the testimony of eminent physicians in every part of the world.

Dr. Cogswell, of Edinburgh, remarks: "As Iodine acts as powerfully on the digestive tube, it should also affect the urinary organs, many of the members decidedly experienced these secondary effects. Moreover, since Iodine acts not only upon the surface of the intestines, but also on that of the parts which open into them, on the *glands* of the mouth and stomach, it should increase the *salivary, gastric, pancreatic* and *biliary* secretions. It must, therefore, modify in a high degree the processes of *assimilation* and *nutrition* if properly employed. Should we not expect the best effects from it in diseases of the viscera, depending upon weakness and a congested state of these organs, in scrofula and similar affections?"

Dr. Alex. Manson, of Nottingham, England, in his interesting and highly instructive work on the effects of Iodine, uses this language: "It possesses powers in the cure of many obstinate diseases over which other remedies have little or no influence. I have recommended, not from caprice or fondness of novelty, but because I have found the treatment by Iodine much more efficacious than any other method with which I am acquainted in the following diseases, viz.: Bronchochele, or Goitre, Paralysis, Chorea, or St. Vitus' Dance, Scrofula, Scrofulous Opthalmia, Deafness, Dysphagia, White Swellings, and Distortions of the Spine. * * * I must say that I am not without hope that in Iodine we possess a remedy that bids fairer than any other to *prevent* the formation of tubercles, (in the lungs,) or to dissipate them in their *incipient state*."

It has been proved by Dr. Buchanan, of Glasgow, Cantu and others, that Iodine enters into a number of the secretions; and it has been detected in the urine, sweat, milk and blood, but it does not accumulate in the system, as was proven by Drs. Manson, Becquerel and Dalton.

Iodine has the power of dissolving Mercury and Lead, and the presence of organic matter does not prevent these changes. It dissolves metallic mercury, and all the mercurial compounds which can possibly occur in the living body. Melsens is of the opinion that Iodine acts curatively in these cases, by dissolving the fixed union existing between the metal and the organic tissues, and by forming a soluble compound, which passes off by the kidneys. Dr. Seguin, a French physician, praises its effects in obstinate intermittents, which have resisted quinine. Dr. Lugol mentions instances, among his scofulous patients, in which it cured obstructed and painful menstruations. It has been affirmed in the London *Lancet* that, in cases of suppressed measles and scarlatina, it will frequently induce a healthy reaction under the most desperate circumstances.

The use of Iodine in Neuralgia has been of the utmost benefit. A patient, whose life had been embittered for five years with *neuropathic maladies*, and who suffered at the time from a very painful affection of the head and neck, with occasional and frequent pain of the arms and legs, was speedily relieved, and within six weeks completely cured, after arsenic, mercury, and most of the narcotics, had been prescribed in vain. In different forms of rheumatism, Iodine has been given with the greatest success. When rheumatism assumes a chronic form, or if there should exist a strenuous or syphilitic taint, no remedy is equal to Iodine. In glandular enlargements and morbid growth, the power of Iodine is highly esteemed. In induration, or enlargement of the Liver or Spleen, where mercury has failed or is inadmissible, Iodine forms the best recourse.

Dr. Horace Green, President of the New-York Medical College, observes:

"An increased nutrition of the body, or *embonpoint*, is the frequent result of the employment of Iodine; the patient recovers flesh, strength and color; hitherto pale, relaxed and feeble, he becomes full, strong and florid." He further says: "In the administration of Iodine in follicular diseases, I have found, almost invariably, a specific effect produced upon the organs of secretion by the use of the medicine, and equally salutary are the effects produced, ordinarily, in the digestive organs."

The tonic operation of Iodine is evinced by its strengthening the digestive organs and increasing the appetite, which are among the most constant effects of its use.

The great objection to the use of Iodine as a medicine hitherto has been its supposed insolubility in water, and of the necessity of administering it in combination with some other substances, calculated either to neutralize the wholesome effects of the prescription or to do an unexpected mischief; there seemed to be no way of introducing *pure Iodine* into the system, and thus realizing all the benefits of which its use might be susceptible, until Dr. Henry Anders, a Chemist and Physician of this City, discovered the extraordinary secret of dissolving Iodine in pure water. (*See Certificates.*)

It is in Scrofulous diseases that the most interesting results have been accomplished by the use of Iodine. We are indebted to the eminent Dr. Lugol, of Paris, for the most extended and valuable researches in the use of Iodine in the different forms of Scrofula. This physician began a systematic course of treatment with this remedy in the St. Louis Hospital, Paris, in 1827. He made known his results in three memoirs, published in 1829, '30, '31, *in which he infers that the most astonishing results might be anticipated, if Iodine could be dissolved in pure water.*

These memoirs give the details of a success which would stagger belief, were not the results substantiated by Committees of distinguished physicians of the French Royal Academy of Sciences. The most happy results are also recorded of the treatment of Rheumatism, both chronic and acute; and in Syphilis, where the distress and agony were almost unendurable, the patient has been relieved in an exceedingly short time. Many cases of White Swelling have been cured, and in some, where much disorganization had occurred, and the loss of a whole limb was apprehended, yet the use of Iodine arrested the destructive process, and the limbs were preserved.

Consumption, or *phthisis pulmonalis*, is generally considered as closely allied to Scrofula. In fact it is often called "*Scrofula of the lungs.*" In scrofulous families, members, especially children, die from disease in the chest, and reciprocally in families affected with pulmonary tubercles, the children die of scrofulous disease. In common terms a family is scrofulous when scrofulous diseases cause a greater mortality than pulmonary tubercles; and it is tuberculous when tuberculization of the lungs cuts off a larger number than other scrofulous diseases. These tubercles are a production of the same character, and require the same course of treatment for their successful eradication. It is a well-demonstrated fact that consumption has been and CAN BE CURED when taken in the primary stages, and, although it is impossible to cure it in its last stage, great alleviation of distress and of oppression in the chest has resulted from the use of Iodine Water.

The evidence of the success of this medicine, and the facts enumerated above, we will be pleased to show to any one who will call at our office.

DR. H. ANDERS & CO.,
Physicians and Chemists,
No. 428 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

TESTIMONIALS.

Certificate of Dr. James R. Chilton, the celebrated Chemist, after analyzing Anders' Iodine Water:

I have analyzed the Iodine Water prepared by Dr. Anders, and find it to be a solution of pure Iodine in water. It has long been a desideratum to prepare Iodine so that it can be administered in its uncombined state; this preparation by Dr. Anders enables us to effect that object. Each fluid ounce of the Water contains about half a grain of Iodine. I consider it a valuable preparation and one which will prove serviceable in all those cases where the use of Iodine is indicated.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.

Certificate from Prof. James C. Booth, United States Mint, Philadelphia.

DR. HENRY ANDERS: The sample of Iodine Water tested by me I find to be Iodine dissolved in pure water.

Respectfully yours, JAMES C. BOOTH.

To these may be added the remarks of the *American Medical Monthly*, edited by Edward H. Parker, A. M., M. D.:

IODINE WATER—Samples of a preparation with this name have been sent to us by Dr. Anders, of this City, by whom it is prepared. Chemists generally state that Iodine can be dissolved in water, but that the solution is a very weak one, containing, in fact, 1-7,000 part of Iodine by weight. Dr. Anders states that this is only a simple solution in Croton water, and may be made as strong as three-fourths of a grain to the ounce. The preparation is a decidedly brown fluid, with a strong smell and taste of Iodine. When allowed to stand in an open vessel the color and taste both disappear, the remainder being simply limpid water. We have seen a copy of the report of an analysis made by Dr. Chilton, in which he states that he finds it "to be a solution of pure Iodine in water." It is a question of interest, by no means unworthy of investigation, what may be the therapeutical value of this preparation. If we can in this way introduce pure Iodine into the system, without combination with any other substance, important results may follow. Practitioners should remember this solution when prescribing Iodine.

Other testimonials may be seen at our office.

Dr. H. ANDERS & CO.,
Physicians and Chemists,
No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

Price $1 per bottle; $5 per half dozen. Sold by druggists.